

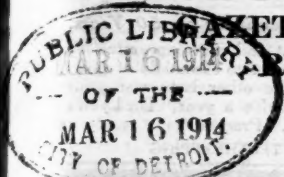
ARMY



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.



VOLUME LI. NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 2638.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914.

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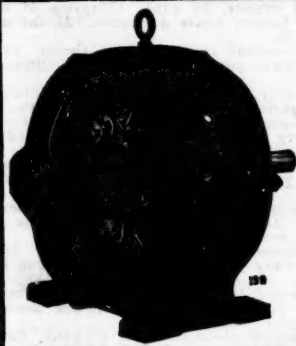
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, except that the 9th Infantry, on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and the 17th Infantry, on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., are ordered to Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas, for patrol duty. We note the change in another part of this issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 10. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. Sailed March 5 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1913). Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. John H. Gibbons. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John C. Leonard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George R. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward Simpson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. William B. Fletcher. Sailed March 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Key West, Fla.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Lichtenstein. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William O. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TERRY (destroyer). Ensign Wallace B. Phillips. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WALKE (destroyer). Ensign Walter A. Edwards. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon, C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Colon,

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At Pensacola, Fla.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Pensacola, Fla.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Pensacola, Fla.
D-3 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1913.) Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At Pensacola, Fla.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Pensacola, Fla.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Pensacola, Fla.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
G-2. Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
G-4. Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
K-2. Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. K. Kleemann ordered to command.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crona. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. Sailed March 7 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKIN (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20 guns. Lieut. William H. Allen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.
SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Guaymas, Mexico.

(Continued on page 898.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914.

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SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND MEXICO.

Among the many suggestions made in and out of official life respecting the proper method of settling the Mexican muddle there is one whose bearing we are at a loss to understand. This is that certain South American republics be asked to join with the United States in bringing pressure to bear upon the Mexican factions to induce them to cease hostilities. The latest form this has taken was in a statement of Representative W. B. Ainey, of Pennsylvania, on March 2, criticising the Administration's policy in regard to Mexico. "Failing the recognition of the Huerta government, the Latin-American nations, notably Argentina, Brazil and Chile, could be invited," said Mr. Ainey, "to co-operate with the United States in jointly tendering to the representatives of the belligerents in Mexico their good offices in bringing about a cessation of hostilities and an end of war. This would not be violative of the Monroe Doctrine, but would be an elaboration of it. I contemplate the introduction of a resolution authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to invite the co-operation of these governments in the interest of peace."

In the statement as published no reasons are given by Mr. Ainey for asking the co-operation of the South American nations, and we believe that he would find difficulty in finding any good reason for making such a request. Any attempt to single out three nations of South America as assistants to the United States might reasonably be expected to antagonize the others. There is no more reason why Argentina should be selected than that Peru or Ecuador or even the United States of Colombia should be asked to hold up the mighty hands of the United States in her effort to bring peace to Mexico. To avoid an appearance of favoritism, the United States would have to make such a request of all the nations of South America. In this strange combination would be Colombia, which nourishes a grudge against the United States for its action in the matter of the Panama Republic and the Canal Zone. If Colombia were left out of a compact with the other countries of South America she might feel herself more than ever aggrieved against the United States, especially since it is the South American country nearest to Mexico.

But why does Mr. Ainey desire thus to lug in the republics of South America? Is it because the United States is not powerful enough to handle the Mexican situation alone? Does he wish the Latin-American republics to send ships and troops north to assist the United States in the event of a military intervention? Or does he desire merely that the request of the United States to Mexico shall be reinforced by the voice of South America? Is the part to be played by the South American republics to stop with the joint request to Mexico, or, if the request is flouted, will South America back her demand with a display of military force? Whatever the South American nations might do as a method of co-operation, there can be no doubt whatever that in the eyes of the world the United States would be humbled in making any such request as that which Mr. Ainey seeks to cover with a formal resolution. The United States has long told the nations of Europe to keep their hands off Mexico, that the Government at Washington would be able to settle matters there without their assistance. All at once it recedes from that position. It announces to the world that it feels its weakness and has asked for the assistance of the lesser nations of South America. It would ignore the great countries of Europe whose citizens have been despoiled by the

Mexicans, and call for the assistance of republics whose citizens have few, if any, interests in Mexico.

Such an exhibition of pusillanimity on the part of the United States would be more pitiful than any previous policy of the United States toward Mexico since the latter country decades ago began to make itself a border nuisance. There is nothing whatever to be gained by calling in the South American republics, and very much may be imperiled. If in the management of a case immediately at our doors we confess an inability to meet the situation and must have diplomatic or military aid from the south, what may not the Latin-American republics justly demand, in the event of an assertion by the United States of the Monroe Doctrine in respect to the relations of any one of those republics with some foreign Power? If the United States should protest against the cession by Colombia to Japan of land for a naval station, would it not be eminently in harmony with the admission of the South American republics to the Mexican concert for those republics to ask to have a voice in the adjudication of the United States-Colombia dispute? Manifestly there could be no logical objection to such a demand. In other words, the United States, the moment it asked for the co-operation planned by Mr. Ainey, would surrender the position it has held for nearly a century as the arbiter of the affairs on this hemisphere.

If the United States nearly a hundred years ago, when President Monroe proclaimed his doctrine, was able to defy the great Continental Powers of Europe, it ought certainly to be able to carry through a matter like that of adjusting the Mexican trouble without the aid of outside nations. Would Mr. Ainey mean to imply by his resolution that the United States is not strong enough to solve the Mexican problem, or does he wish to announce to the nations that Mexico's distrust of our good intentions is so great that it can be removed only by the admixture of South American diplomacy? But let it be supposed that through the joint representations of the United States and South America peace shall come once more to Mexico. Could not Mexico demand, in the event of the United States becoming embroiled with some South American nation over a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, the right to take part in the negotiations? Might she not rightfully ask: "When my fate was at stake South America intervened; why shall I not have an equal right when a South American state is involved in trouble?" An old maxim would be a very good guide for Mr. Ainey and for others who, like him, see some magic in the co-operation of South America—that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

In discussing a higher standard of discipline in the Navy Lieut. Ernest Durr, U.S.N., in the January-February Proceedings of the Naval Institute says that it is the opinion of many officers of high rank, ability and long experience that the Navy is beginning to feel the need of a proper military spirit, and that this need is made apparent if the ordinary routine on any ship be closely observed. Men not having specific military duties, such as the engineer's force, are more or less imbued with the idea that doing their particular work is doing their whole duty. They look upon the military drills and the military features of the routine as accidental worries which interfere with the day's work. The reason for the prevalent laxity in dealing with liberty breakers is to be found in the fact that so many chronic offenders are so valuable on board ship that the commanding officer feels justified in assigning a nominal punishment in order to retain such men in the Service. No man is so valuable that his services cannot be dispensed with if discipline will be injured by his retention. Liberty breaking is the greatest menace to discipline. It should be treated as a more serious offense. The reason it is not so treated is that it is so common and commanding officers have become so used to it that they look upon it as an incurable evil. Yet it can be prevented, or greatly reduced, says the essayist, by looking at it from the viewpoint of the men. There should be no deprivation of liberty or punishment except by sentence of court-martial. As a punishment for minor offenses, deprivation of liberty or restriction or classing is retaliative, not corrective. If classing or restriction is part of his punishment the man is never sure of his liberty. Consequently when he does go on liberty he will stay overtime and get his fill on the least temptation. Incidentally he knows that the punishment will be so light that he is willing to pay the price. The punishment should be sufficiently severe to fit the offense. If a man were certain that if he stayed overtime he would be court-martialed and lose both money and liberty it would be natural for him to return on time.

No greater mistake can be made, says Lieutenant Durr, than to coddle men. It increases the difficulty of administration, tenfold in the case of official coddling. It has never bettered the condition of the men, and never will promote discipline or efficiency. A ready understanding of the feelings of recruits will help in many cases. The essayist very properly says that it is a long step from a corn field to the gun deck. Many recruits never find themselves at all, while others who at the beginning of their sea careers appear to be unfitted for the Service turn out to be valuable men on board ship. In order that the idea that a ship exists for the purpose of fighting shall not be lost it might be advisable

to give the engineer force a monthly drill under arms or at the ship's battery. Machinists, boatswains, carpenters and other specialists should have some function at all military drills for the same reason. The drill regulations providing for manning of part of the ship's battery cannot be efficiently or satisfactorily lived up to on short notice under the existing routine. Other papers in this interesting number are "War and Policy," Capt. J. S. McKean, U.S.N.; "Loss of Life by Drowning in Naval Warfare," by Surg. T. W. Richards, U.S.N.; "Emergency Repairs to a Destroyer," Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hellweg, U.S.N.; "Fuel Oils—Their Origin, Production and Treatment," Dr. David T. Day, U.S.G.S.; "Expeditionary Work of the Q.M. Department," 1st Lieut. Henry N. Manney, jr., U.S.M.C.; "Half Century of Naval Administration in America," Charles Oscar Paulin; "U.S.S. Independence—An Appreciation," Surg. A. Farenholt, U.S.N.; "Time Element in Maneuvering," Comdr. G. H. Burrage, U.S.N.; "Advantages of the Gyro Compass," Ensigns R. E. Byrd and H. E. Saunders, U.S.N.; "Suggestions in Practical Navigation," Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Hepburn, U.S.N.; and "Moral Training in Preparation for War," Prof. Charles M. Bakewell.

An officer of considerable experience in the National Guard invites attention to the amendment in Section 1 of the Volunteer Army bill (H.R. 7138) relating to enlistments, which appeared in our issue of Feb. 28, page 822, and says he thinks the amendment in question is a grave mistake, as it is believed that it will prevent many experienced men from volunteering from the National Guard. The amendment in question reads: "That the term of enlistment in the Volunteer forces shall be the same as that for the Regular Army, exclusive of reserve periods." This clause, it is pointed out, should be amended to read for the term of "two" years, instead of the same term prescribed for the Regular Army, which, exclusive of reserve periods, is four years. It is held that large numbers of National Guardsmen who may desire to volunteer will agree for a period of two years, but will decline to sign in war time for four. There are many business firms, it is claimed, who might be willing to save a place for two years for an employee at the front that could not be expected to do so for a longer period. This opinion we find is shared by a number of other officers we have spoken to. It is also asserted that with a two years' period named for enlistment many valuable ex-members would volunteer for service, but would refuse a four-year term, the same as would a very large percentage of desirable officers and men on the active list. It is also pointed out by officers who believe in having a two-year enlistment clause that two years is about the limit of time any modern war would last that the United States would be engaged in, and that this period of enlistment for volunteers would be ample to sign for. Considering the many business interests of citizens in and out of the National Guard who would be expected to volunteer, the question of the enlistment period seems one worth serious attention.

An effort is being made to put into effect a uniform plan for instruction of the National Guard. As a basis upon which this is to be carried out a general order will shortly be issued by the War Department. Along this line there will also be issued a manual for non-commissioned officers and privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia. An extract from this manual on marching and camping, breaking camp and preparations for the march, has been sent to the Adjutants General of the States. This is done especially to prepare the National Guard for this year's maneuvers and camps of instruction. For some time it has been a settled conviction both in the War Department and among the state authorities that there should be a uniform system for the instruction of the Organized Militia. Much of the good work that has been done by inspector-instructors in National Guard organizations might have been more effective had not different Army officers on duty with the Guard used different methods of instruction. In too many cases after an inspector-instructor has taught a National Guard organization along a certain line his successor has undone all of his work by adopting a new system. It is expected that this will be obviated by the adoption of a uniform system in connection with the manual for non-commissioned officers and privates of Infantry. This manual will not only serve to make methods more uniform in the National Guard, but by studying it the enlisted men can prepare to take examinations for promotion. The manual for non-commissioned officers and privates of Infantry of the National Guard deals fully with marching and camping, breaking camp and preparation for a march; loading of wagons, camp service and duties, care of rifle, shoes, sanitary precautions, etc. Advance extracts from it have been issued in manifold.

Under General Orders No. 14, War Dept., Feb. 28, 1914, published under our Army head this week, firemen in the Coast Artillery will take a course of instruction at certain coast defense commands to be designated by the War Department, instead of at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. This, it is thought, will not only prove to be a great convenience to enlisted men who wish to take the course, but will develop firemen along more practical lines than the old course at the Coast Artillery School. In most cases they will take instruction at or near the posts where they will serve. The course of instruction will be conducted under the direction of the Coast Artillery School.

"If officers would follow the lead of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and protest in each individual case against the use of the word 'cadet' to convey an evil meaning the vicious practice would soon cease," writes an Army officer. In accordance with this our correspondent recently wrote to Town Topics in reference to the appearance of the word in that paper. In reply the editor, Col. W. D. Mann, wrote: "I am entirely in accord with your view and am sure the word has rarely appeared in Town Topics. I do not remember a time when I, in reading the proofs, have passed it. I was absent in the South when the article to which you refer was printed. I hold in the highest esteem that word 'cadet' which, since I was a little boy, conveyed to my mind the highest goal that a youngster could seek. As a lad I lived in the fond hope that I should become a cadet at West Point. When I had attained the eligible age my Congressional District had as its representative at the Academy him who, later, was the distinguished, the gallant, the very able Major General McPherson. Before there was a vacancy from that district other studies and interests had come to me and my dream of soldiering was left to be realized only in the Volunteer Cavalry service through the Civil War. I have given strict orders that, when speaking of the disgusting class to which that paragraph referred, its members shall be designated in some other way than as cadets."

Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 6th U.S. Inf., is the author of "A Vocabulary and Phrase Book of the Lanao Moro Dialect," which is published by the Bureau of Science, Division of Ethnology Publications, Manila, P.I. It is the result of over two years' continuous study of this dialect, and is believed to be the first attempt to reduce to the printed page this interesting but little known branch of the Moro languages. The "Ranano" people, as they call themselves, number approximately 50,000 souls and inhabit the fertile valleys and hills around Lake Lanao, in the Island of Mindanao. The United States troops, Scouts and Constabulary stationed in the region have been almost constantly employed on expeditions in pursuit of outlaw bands of irreconcilables, and the need of intelligent interpreters has been great. While the Lanao dialect is not a perfected language, but a somewhat incomplete dialect replete with inconsistencies and primitive modes of expression, it is not formidable for anyone with a natural bent for languages to master, and it is believed that the present outline of the dialect will prove of great value. Much valuable assistance can be gained, it is stated, from a study of Captain Porter's Maguindanao Primer and Major Smith's translation of Father Jacinto Juanmarti's Maguindanao Grammar.

Praise of the work of the School of Army Bandmasters and of one of its graduates appears in a letter from Capt. D. E. Nolan, 30th Inf., from Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Jan. 24, to The Adjutant General of the Army (through military channels). Captain Nolan writes: "In connection with the School for Army Bandmasters, forming part of the Institute of Musical Art of New York city, I wish to make of record the excellent work in every respect being done by Mr. William J. Stannard, chief musician of the band, 30th Infantry, a graduate of the class of 1913. I am satisfied from the fine work being accomplished by him with the 30th Infantry Band that the War Department should continue to encourage the school in every way possible, as it offers the only solution of the vexatious question of obtaining competent chief musicians in the Army bands." Major John J. Bradley, 30th Inf., commanding, in forwarding this to the commanding general, Western Department, writes: "Forwarded, concurring in the foregoing remarks. If Mr. Stannard is a product of the School for Army Bandmasters, the school should certainly be encouraged in every way possible."

A correspondent in position to be well informed in the matter writes from Manila, P.I., Feb. 6: "We hear in the Philippines that there are occasional rumors in the United States that Gen. J. Franklin Bell's physical condition is not very good. Just why this rumor is kept in circulation, or where it originated, is not known, but it is a mistake. Officers serving with the General in the Philippine Department state that there are few, if any, officers in the United States Army of his age who are as well or as strong as he, and who can do the amount of work, physically and mentally, that he handles daily. During the General's inspections of posts in the Department it frequently occurs that officers who accompany him are simply exhausted before the inspection is over, while the General shows no evidences of fatigue at all. The General is an active polo player, playing on the Pasay polo field two or three times a week. He does more office work than any two or three staff officers that he has, and is always fresh and ready for more. The General's many friends can feel assured that he is in splendid health and is exceptionally robust and strong for a man of his age."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have petitioned Congress to request the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War and the President to recall G.O. 153, 1911, and so revise it as to give the name of Robert E. Lee to the principal military reservation near the Atlantic terminus of the Panama Canal; the order gives the name of Grant to that on the Pacific terminus. The petition asks that second place of honor on the Atlantic side go to John T. Morgan, father of the Isthmian Canal idea; on the Pacific side at present second honors have been given to President Amador, of the Republic of Panama. Also to confer upon forts to be established in the Zone, in recognition of the services of the engineering and medical geniuses of the canal, the names of Goethals, Sibert, Gorgas, Gaillard and others.

"Taschenbuch der Luft-Flotten, 1914," is a new member of the family of fleet annuals. But this German handbook of 528 pages deals exclusively with ships of the air, and especially with relation to their use as a military arm. The publishers are the J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, Munich, Bavaria, whose "Taschenbuch" of the world's warships already holds a high place in the esteem of naval statisticians. The air book is filled principally with tables and pictures, and the illustrations number 545. The text includes national and international laws for air navigators, and every nation interested in air navigation is represented in the statistics and every form of air craft is pictured. The handsome and handy volume sells for five marks.

THE FACTS AS TO ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL.

Galveston, Texas, March 5, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with some interest and a great deal of astonishment the garbled and perverted statements of Charles Johnson Post, under the title, "The Honor of the Army," appearing in Harper's Weekly, and especially those in the issue dated Feb. 28, 1914, with particular reference to the description given of the general court-martial trial of "Sergeant William P. Lawless, of the Field Artillery," as he calls it.

As it happens, I was the stenographic reporter for the general court-martial which tried this sergeant, Sergt. William P. Lawless, Battery C, 3d Field Art., and up to the time of the trouble arising and the incidents leading up to his trial by the court there was no better sergeant in the entire Army. I am in a position to know the details of this case, and outside of the court room I have heard other incidents in connection with this unfortunate affair, both before and after the trial.

Mr. Post says: "In a foolish moment the sergeant allowed himself to be badgered into becoming a partisan." With the character given Sergeant Lawless on the trial and the character so frequently referred to by Mr. Post would it not have been strange if he had not become a partisan in a "scrap" between his wife and the wife of the wagonmaster referred to, Sally, wagonmaster of the 22d Infantry train?

May I make a brief statement of the facts of the case? There had been some difficulty between the two wives while living outside of the reservation at Fort Bliss. The Major of the 2d Cavalry referred to is Major John S. Winn. While walking in the general direction of Major Winn's quarters, where Mrs. Sally was employed as a cook, Sergt. and Mrs. Lawless met the wagonmaster about 100 feet from Major Winn's quarters which were at the north end of officers' row and about midway between the car station and the Major's quarters. A few words were spoken leading up to what might be termed an "argument." Sergeant Lawless pulled a revolver from the inside of his olive drab shirt, and there was nothing in the testimony in the case to show that he actually threatened or pointed it at the wagonmaster. Mrs. Sally saw the meeting and the argument in the distance. She testified that she did not hear what was said. She ran in the house and called Major Winn. Major Winn came out on the back porch and when Lawless saw him he started to run. Major Winn called to him to halt. He did not do so. He was running away and refused to obey an order to halt, still having the revolver in his hand. There was overwhelming testimony that the revolver was in the Sergeant's hand, as Major Winn testified that he saw the flash of the revolver, as did other witnesses, while Sergeant Lawless was running away. Although Sergeant Lawless was fired at by the guard he continued running with Major Winn and some of the guard in pursuit. When the pursuing party caught up with a corporal of the guard, who, as Mr. Post states was tried and acquitted for false swearing, the revolver was exposed to view, and it was shown that it would have been clearly impossible for the corporal to have unwrapped it in the short time he had at his disposal. Everyone felt so kindly disposed towards the sergeant that this was perhaps the reason for this corporal lying, and if there was ever a bare-faced case of false swearing this was one.

"A major of the 2d Cavalry came out and ordered him to go away." This is not true. The major referred to ordered the sergeant to halt after he started to run away. "Some blows were passed." The testimony will show that not a single blow was struck by either the wagonmaster or Sergeant Lawless during the argument. "At the court-martial the wagonmaster swore to his own lamblike sweetness of disposition." How much the author knows of general courts-martial is evidenced in this statement. Whoever heard of the character of a witness being brought in evidence when he was not even primarily one of the original parties to the trouble which brought about the trial? His wife, who knew what the original trouble was, was called as a witness, but she was not permitted to testify as to that. A careful reading of the testimony will show the error of Mr. Post's statement.

Mr. Post italicizes the statement "that it (the revolver) was wrapped up in a newspaper with a string around it." Queer, isn't it, that Mr. Post did not go a little farther and ascertain that only one witness testified to this fact, all the others testifying that they saw the revolver.

Mr. Post is certainly a great juggler of words. In the closing paragraph of the Lawless incident he states "a different court-martial tried him and his testimony was upheld; he was acquitted." Mr. Post by his perversion of the English language would have it inferred by the unwise that the court which tried this corporal (I have forgotten his name) upheld the testimony that the revolver "was wrapped in a newspaper with a string around it." Everyone who heard this corporal's testimony in the Lawless trial knew he lied and the verdict in his own trial might properly be called a "Scotch verdict"—not proven.

It will also be noted that Mr. Post rants along about the continued loss of citizenship when a soldier is dishonorably discharged from the Army. Another instance of lack of knowledge as to what he is writing about.

In connection with this general subject I just want to add a word for Sergeant Lawless. He was accorded a fair trial—more than fair. Major Winn testified reluctantly, and he personally said to the writer that had he known of the excellent character Sergeant Lawless bore in his organization he would have made every effort to have had the proceedings quashed prior to the trial, and he added that he regretted the necessity of having him tried. Capt. Augustine McIntyre, then the commanding officer of Battery C, 3d Field Art., stated in his deposition for the defense, that "Sergeant Lawless was a better non-commissioned officer drunk than most non-commissioned officers were sober." This is what his own commanding officer thought of him. Every man in his battery, commissioned, non-commissioned and privates respected and honored Sergeant Lawless, and his sentence was perhaps a little severe. All who know Sergeant Lawless hope that the President will interfere and restore him to duty, if not already released.

Mr. Post has gone to some length to drag up and put in the "lime light" cases which he has made to appear to the discredit of the officers of the Army, and assuming that all are based on such a knowledge of facts as he has evinced in the Lawless case, it seems to me that his articles are worth about the same amount of credence as is given to Aesop's fables.

"The court can—and does—punish with merciless severity." Has Mr. Post taken the trouble to ascertain any cases where very severe punishment could be given and the court tempered its sentences with mercy and

fairness? Let me give him one instance. Before the court of the 23d Infantry, at Fort Bliss, some two or more years ago, a boy of nineteen was accused of stealing a gold watch valued, I think, at \$24, which some soldier had placed temporarily on his bunk in the barracks. The boy was tempted and stole it. At his trial he stated that he did not desire counsel and pleaded guilty. The case was a serious one and involved a maximum of two years' confinement. Lieutenant Quackenbush upon the statement of the accused that he wished to plead guilty and did not need counsel moved that the court take a recess in order that he might ascertain if the boy knew what he was doing; that in pleading guilty he admitted an intent to steal. In a few minutes the court opened and the accused stated that he wished to adhere to his former statement, and as near as I can at this time remember it: "I did steal the watch; I never did anything like it in my life; I am guilty; if I am given a chance I will never do it again; when I took it I intended to take it; I pawned the watch for \$4 to have a good time; I am sorry I took it and I will take any punishment you give me and do better afterwards." Was the court lacking in mercy or fairness when it took enough interest in the case of this boy to ascertain whether he knew just what he was doing? This boy was given nine months' imprisonment, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due and a dishonorable discharge. Was he given the maximum? He worked without guard at the headquarters building at Fort Bliss for the entire time of his confinement, and all who knew him thought him a good, clean, honest boy, with one mistake in his military career. So much thought some of the officers of this boy that upon his release from confinement they secured him a position as a conductor for the street railway company in El Paso, where he had the handling of that company's funds. There are many instances of a like character where the justice of the court-martial is tempered with mercy.

I have reported as stenographer over one thousand cases, and in only one instance have I felt that perhaps the court erred, and this only on account of facts developing after the conviction. I have never seen a case where the court took snap judgment and where absolute fairness was not accorded the accused during the trial. I am perhaps as familiar with general courts-martial and the procedure followed as any individual outside of the United States Army, and more so than a great many in it, and I believe I can sum the whole proposition up in the following language: "If I am innocent I would like to be tried by a general court-martial; if I am guilty give me a jury in a civil court."

Punishments are severe and necessarily so. Mr. Post seems to lay most stress upon trials for misconduct due to drunkenness. Mr. Post evidently does not know that until a soldier becomes a chronic offender as to drunkenness he is usually tried by a summary court and sent up to general court for trial only after five previous convictions by such summary court. While on the subject of drunkenness may I give one concrete instance of "justice tempered with mercy" as used in the general court-martial? There was a private of twenty-eight and one-half years' service in the 22d Infantry. At El Paso he was tried about a year ago last September (1912), for being drunk on duty. He was very drunk while on duty as a sentry inspecting American passengers going over the Stanton street bridge into Juarez. He was there to prevent violations of the neutrality law. He was armed with a loaded revolver, and had he any trouble something serious might have happened. He was tried by a general court-martial. His commanding officer stated in court: "In view of this man's long service I would not have preferred the charges were I not ordered to do so." Considering the accused's long service the court's sentence was "three months and three months pay." The reviewing authority in approving the sentence said: "The sentence, although inadequate, is approved." This man, whose case is well known in the 22d Infantry, before finally being dishonorably discharged was tried by general court-martial three times and by summary court-martial four times, all in the period between September, 1912, and July, 1913, less than one year. As an instance of justice and fairness on the part of officers of this Army I think it is extreme. Here was an old soldier who should have set a good example for his juniors receiving seven trials in less than a year before he was dismissed. Would Mr. Post consider this punishment "with a merciless severity?"

All of Mr. Post's instances are probably like the one specially referred to herein, and an analysis of all of them would take up all the space of the JOURNAL. Suffice to say that Mr. Post is deliberately perverting the truth to make a sensational article or has been grievously misinformed. In any event his article referred to in the issue of Feb. 28 is one mass of misstatements as to facts and maximum sentences, and as to facts, especially with regard to forfeiture of citizenship.

ROBERT A. DOREMUS.

WHAT PANAMA SLIDES HAVE COST.

We have measured the cost of the Panama Canal in dollars and cents and in an article in the National Geographic Magazine for February Mr. William Joseph Showalter gives us a hint of what it represents in the expenditure of human brains, nerve force and vital energy. It cost Colonel Gaillard his health and his life, and it has practically added twenty years to the age of Colonel Goethals during the six years in which he has struggled with its most perplexing problem, that of the land slides.

"Over 250 acres of ground lying outside of the intended banks of the canal, and containing over thirty million cubic yards of material, have," Mr. Showalter tells us, "swept, with silent but terrific force, down into the canal. Now this onslaught has demoralized an entire railroad system; now it has put the compressed air and water systems out of commission; now it has bottled up one end of Culebra Cut with an avalanche of debris; now it has imprisoned dirt trains and wrecked steam shovels. But with all the wreck and ruin and chaos there have been men with wills of iron who have met each new situation with a new spirit of determination; men who have never permitted any catastrophe to turn them aside from their ultimate purpose; men whose achievements in the face of unprecedented difficulties make a story as inspiring as anything in human history."

"Consider what the removal of thirty million cubic yards of material means. It is enough to build a sort of Chinese wall seven feet thick and seven feet high reaching from New York to San Francisco. It is more than could be drawn by all the horses and mules in the United States. It would fill a million and a half big Lidgetwood cars, enough to make a string 12,000 miles long. It is a wonder, the greatest engineering wonder of the age, that they have been able to remove 106 million cubic yards of material from the cut in less time than it was estimated that they could remove fifty-three

million cubic yards. And this wonder grows when I look at their cost sheets and see them removing a cubic yard for an average of sixty-odd cents, when it was estimated that, unhindered by slides, the cost of removing a cubic yard would be ninety-eight cents.

"As I spoke with Colonel Goethals on the subject," Mr. Showalter says: "I saw the tears well up in the eyes of that man of iron, and I understood what those slides were costing him. I knew then whence had gone that buoyancy of youth which I had met in 1908 and that enthusiasm of purpose which I had seen in 1910. Now instead there was the grim determination of a veteran of a thousand conflicts, who would fight on to the end only because Duty's voice ever spoke louder in his ear than Pleasure's."

"It is certainly reasonable to suppose that all the delays the slides imposed held up the work by eight months, so that but for them we might have seen a cut through Culebra Mountain, with a bottom width of 300 feet, completed by Jan. 1, 1912, in five years; whereas the most conservative estimate had set down eight and a half years to make a cut with a bottom width of 200 feet. As a matter of fact, the amount of material that was contained in the cut as originally planned, 53,800,000 cubic yards, was removed before the end of the calendar year 1910, or in less than four years."

"One of the wonderful things about the building of the canal was how, in the face of all the unforeseen difficulties that the slide problem involved, Colonel Goethals and Colonel Gaillard were able to drive down unit cost as the mercury in the difficulty thermometer sped upward. In 1908 it was estimated that the cost of removing a yard of spoil would be around ninety-eight cents for the whole cut."

"For the fiscal year 1909 they hammered this cost down to 78 2-3 cents; the next year they lowered it to 73 5-8 cents; in 1911, although the slide problem became much more acute, they forced it still lower—to 63 3-8 cents."

"But they were not satisfied even then; 1912 saw the slides more troublesome than ever, and in spite of this they forced the unit cost down to 54 3-8 cents. Than this, there is no prouder showing in the history of business economy or of engineering."

Following the paper by Mr. Showalter appears the address to the National Geographic Society, delivered Nov. 29, 1913, by Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Division.

SADDLE HORSES.

There are certain characteristics which clearly separate the saddle horse from all other classes and which should be strongly marked in all horses coming within this class. As the saddle horse is principally for riding purposes his first clearly defined characteristic should be that he will give the person on his back an enjoyable ride. He should therefore have easy, true and elastic action, every foot lightly touching the ground, but planted in its proper place and at the proper time without paddling or interference. He should be well balanced and always have a spare foot for a tight place. As he may be called upon to go long distances every day, and at times at rapid gaits, he should have the conformation which will permit him to do this work. He should have perfect feet, knees and hock, with large, strong joints, good bone, perfect legs, short cannon, good pasterns and sloping shoulders, a back formation which will give a good saddle place, with withers neither too high, too broad nor too low; well ribbed out, elbows not too close to the body so as to interfere with his girthing. He should be short coupled, with broad loins and good strong quarters. He must be able to go a distance and at speed and be able to carry weight up to his class. He must be intelligent and docile, with the inclination to go in company at gaits set by the other horse and, in addition, to being a saddle horse he must be bitted and have a certain amount of training.

There are four well known and distinct types of saddlers: the park, the road, the gaited and the hack, all of which, of course, should have the above general characteristics of the saddle horse; but the park, the road and the gaited saddle horse have, in addition, certain other characteristic traits or training.

The park saddle horse, as his name implies, is usually ridden where he is under observation by horse lovers and experts, and he is also usually in high class equine company. He should, therefore, not only command the admiration of the expert horseman, but also attract the high and favorable comment of the crowd. He must be not only a pleasure and pride to his rider, but a credit to his breeder, and to the trainer and groom, for it takes all four of these men to turn out a perfect park saddle horse. This horse must have beauty and symmetry of conformation, have keen eye, sensitive ear, well set on head, and the fine coat which shows quality and breeding and besides he must have style and action. He must be properly bitted so as to give him the proper head carriage and should canter true and connected at both the collected and open canter and take any one of his gaits promptly, cleanly and truly and maintain them by indication of the proper aids. The highest type of park saddle horse is the product obtained by the perfect training of the highest type of the saddle horse which gives him the education, the finish and the savoir faire which permits him to meet all comers as a finished gentleman of the horse world.

The park saddle horse can, of course, be entered in the road saddle class, but if so entered the training and education which make him eligible for the park class should not be considered by the judges who are comparing him with the strictly road class.

The road saddle horse. He should have all the characteristics of a good saddle horse. He is capable of being developed by education and training into the park saddle horse. He is the horse capable of making the park or fit to become the park saddle horse with proper training. He may not have the style, the brilliancy of going of the finished park horse, nor is this requisite. Still, he must have sufficient bitting to give him a proper head carriage to compel him to go in company at all gaits and to respond to the aids. He should show intelligence, docility, and breeding. This type of horse is, of course, not eligible to enter the park saddle class unless he has the style, action and finish and the training which makes the latter class.

The gaited saddle horse. The gaited saddle horse may also be divided into the park, road and hack. Their only real difference from the other saddle horse is that they have the five distinct gaits. In the country where these horses are best known a certain carriage of the head and tail is insisted upon. They are very wonderful horses, with great endurance, docility, capacity to give the most enjoyable of rides and over country roads there are few horses which can, day after day, keep up with them; but they are not much known or appreciated by

the northern horsemen who will not, as a rule, ever be a good judge of this type of horse. They do not know his fine points and excellent characteristics which can only be appreciated by the man who has ridden, trained and grown up with this type of horse.

The hack. He is primarily a saddle horse, but is in a class by himself. He is the family horse often bred on the place and remains one of the family during his rather eventful and very useful life. He is exceedingly level headed, intelligent, affectionate and docile. He is hunted, hacked on the road under saddle or driven in the shafts. He will take the children of the family on his back to school and be perfectly willing to wait for them and bring them home, and the next day give a creditable performance in the hunting field; perhaps the next will help pull in the crops. As a rule he knows little about the aids and carriage of his head, but he can go all day and every day, give an enjoyable ride either on the road or across country. He is sure footed, hardy and easy to keep, and when he dies from old age he causes more sorrow in the whole family than does the death of many a thoroughbred who has won his thousands, but has never been a loved member of the family.

There is no better horse than the hack, but he is not a road or park saddle nor is he a horse for the show ring, except at some country fair.

The above is written as an attempt to make a classification of those types of horses which give probably the greatest pleasure to man, so that competitors may have an indication of which class their horses should be entered in and the judges will be bound in their awarding of prizes to the types, characteristics and training which should govern.

The above classification may not meet the approval of all horsemen, and it is not intended that they should, but if they will act even as a basis upon which other more definite and clearly defined rules can be drawn and published, it is believed that much unfavorable comment will be obviated on the awards now given by the judges in these classes, and it will certainly save many heartburns among those who enter their horses in certain classes and see them take a prize in one horse show in one locality and given the gate in the next.

HORSEMAN.

HOW THE NAVY IS EMPLOYED.

The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, writes of "How the Navy Is Daily Employed" in the first of a series of articles on "The Problem of Our Navy," appearing in the Scientific American. He says: "A certain person of some prominence in public life, who should have known better, recently referred to the American Navy as an organization of 'highly paid idleness.' In regard to the pay of the Navy it is sufficient to dismiss the allegation with the statement that the average pay of all the officers and enlisted men in the Service amounts to just \$618 per annum apiece. But the use of the word 'idleness' leads me to fear that there must be some people who are not familiar with the manner of occupation of the ships and men of the Service in times of peace."

To give an idea of the varied service of the ships of our Navy Mr. Roosevelt notes a map that hangs in his office showing the location each day of our ships of war. He takes as an example Feb. 12, 1914, and shows the location of Navy vessels in all parts of the world, outlining the reasons for their presence. Continuing, he says: "Briefly, this shows that our Navy in times of peace is as an organization very much occupied with many different kinds of work in many different places; that it is keeping the peace, preventing bloodshed and disorder, governing islands, carrying on scientific work for the benefit of commerce, seeking to rescue castaways, and doing daily a hundred unsung deeds that make it an American institution to be proud of."

"But there are other facts to be deduced also—facts based on the premise that the primary object of the Navy is to be ready in the unfortunate event of war. To this end all others must of necessity be subordinated. The work of the gunboats and surveying ships and obsolete battleships in time of peace would count for little against the enemy's fleet in time of war. The day is past when it was possible to build, equip and man a frigate in six months. Now a battleship which takes three years to build cannot be taken into an engagement by any kind of officers or any kind of a crew. Many months of thinking, toil and practice are necessary to efficient maneuvering and straight, quick shooting."

"A naval war of to-day would not see single ships in action, nor would it see a fleet divided and scattered along the two coasts of the continental United States. Would we then be content to see an enemy supersede us in every outlying port, usurp our commerce and destroy our influence as a nation throughout the world? Yet this will happen if an enemy of the United States obtains control of the seas. And that control is dependent absolutely on one thing—the preponderant efficiency of the battle fleet. A thousand gunboats, a thousand harbor defense submarines or monitors would avail us nothing. Invasion is not what this country has to fear. If the American people are willing to be relegated to the position of a nation unimportant in the great affairs of the world, without influence in commerce, or in the extension of peaceful civilization and high ideals throughout the world, they need no battleships, they need not fear the loss of control of the seas."

"Students of naval warfare, naval officers, historians, are as a whole as desirous of peace as any class of Americans; but they realize that we are confronted with a fact and not a theory. The day will come, they hope, when armaments will be limited by international agreement, and they are ready to help hasten that day. But until that day the Navy must keep 'the principles of a possible naval conflict always in mind. The efforts of all must be concentrated, as far as possible, on the preparation of the battle fleet. That fleet must at all costs be kept together, for division of forces is fatal; it must be drilled and maneuvered; it must spend good money for target practice; it must contain the best material and the latest devices; and it must in its personnel typify the highest ideals, the greatest efficiency of American citizenship."

Commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's article the Scientific American says editorially: "Modern naval wars start with all the surprise and destructive shock of an explosion of dynamite, as witness the Japanese destroyer attack which so seriously crippled the Russian fleet at Port Arthur before any declaration of war had been made. Modern naval wars are won when the battleship fleets meet and fight it out to a finish on the high seas. The navy of a great nation like the United States must be proportioned to the magnitude of that nation's inter-

national policies, and, above all, to the size and strength of the first battleship line of those nations which may dispute by armed force that nation's policies. As matters now stand, the United States is endeavoring to support first class policies with a third class Navy. The Navy to-day is short of men, short of torpedoes, has no comprehensive scheme of swift mobilization; and in case of sudden complications with a foreign Power would find itself incapable of entering into a war with any hope of quick success. But the Navy, though deficient in quantity—in ships, officers and men—is absolutely first class in quality. That the nation is being well served, day by day, in these times of peace, is shown by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

THE NAVY MASTER-AT-ARMS.

"Shall the master-at-arms go?" asks Our Navy in its March issue, and answers: "We hope not. Every petty officer would then become a master-at-arms. If a crew is sometimes in hard luck with three or four of this species prowling around, what would it be with every petty officer of the ship turned into a man hunter? Reports of officers dealing with the subject of a re-classification of petty officers have already contained references to the practice of men with rating badges on their arms picking personal quarrels with those of inferior rank and then hiding behind their 'authority.' It has been suggested that only those petty officers who are such in a military sense be given military authority and that tradesmen petty officers and others who have no 'gangs' to handle be known as 'rated men.'"

"We believe that this would be unjust in the extreme to the tradesmen petty officers and that it would cause them to lose all respect and interest in the naval service from the military standpoint. Often the crew on a man's arm makes a better man of him both ashore and afloat. With a sense of his responsibility to set a good example to his inferiors in rank and uphold the dignity of the Service he will act in a seamanlike manner, while if stripped of his rank and marked merely as a 'rated man' he would lose the sense of loyalty that characterizes the 'Backbone of the United States Navy.' Besides, petty officers of the Navy seldom interfere with men outside of their own 'gangs.' They become decidedly unpopular with the shipmates if they do. A plumber and fitter for instance, has nobody to boss on board ship, but his helper, yet he is a first class petty officer. On patrol duty, or infantry duty ashore, he can exercise the duties of a responsible first class petty officer and is a valuable man as such. Strip him of his rank and make him only a 'rated man' and he becomes a 'private' in formations on shore. The more petty officers we have the better it is for the Service. They are better paid, better satisfied and are obligated by their rank to a higher sense of conduct and duty. They are all right so long as they do not interfere with other good men."

"But to return to the man who notifies you to lay aft to the mast. Some police chiefs mark their men in efficiency according to the number of arrests made. Some captains in the Navy, we are humiliated to observe, rate their master-at-arms the same way."

"We have been shipmates with a captain who delighted in showing his masters-at-arms how it should be done. After a heart to heart talk with the ship's 'finest' the captain would saunter forward and passing a burnt match on the deck which had been dropped perhaps a minute sooner, he would murmur, casually: 'Put the captain on this part of the ship on the report.' Continuing, he would discover a mess of cleaning gear under a gun which had been abandoned for a moment while its owner made a trip to the head. 'Put this man down also.'"

"It is ten minutes before pipe down from work. A seaman, who has cleaned his station and been excused by the boatswain's mate, comes up out of a hatch with a dittybox under his arm. 'Put this man on the report for shirking.' Later, when the man explains (if given a chance) that he had finished his work and been dismissed, the skipper orders: 'Put the boatswain's mate on the report for unwarranted assumption of authority.'"

"Unaware of the proximity of the avenger a member of the black gang pops up from the berth deck in décolleté. 'Put that man down for being out of uniform.' On the forecabin half a dozen unfortunates with cleanly habits are nabbed for 'washing clothes out of hours,' and so the merry war of making sailors contented goes on. The captain of a big cruiser that went out to Samoa with the Pacific Fleet in 1908 put over 300 men on the report personally during the three months' cruise."

"Imagine life on such a ship with every petty officer on board depending upon a big bunch of reports to his credit to gain promotion. Better leave it to the master-at-arms."

LOCATION OF ARMY-NAVY GAME.

A campaign to restore the Army-Navy football game to Philadelphia is being waged by business men of that city, says the Philadelphia Ledger. They are ready to combat New York's arguments and New York's guarantee of \$24,000 will be met, and surpassed if necessary, it is stated. As evidence that the Naval Academy prefers Philadelphia the following telegram of March 5 to the Ledger from Capt. W. F. Fullam, Superintendent, is quoted:

"Sentiment at Annapolis strongly in favor of Philadelphia, it being the most central point. The selection of the place for the Army-Navy game is usually decided by agreement of the Athletic Associations of the two academies, subject to approval by War and Navy Departments. I understand that the two associations have the matter in hand, and trust that a decision will soon be reached."

Three locations for the game in Philadelphia are considered available. If the University of Pennsylvania stadium at Franklin Field, the seating capacity of which has been increased to 33,000, is rejected because of Pennsylvania's demand for one-third of the tickets, the grounds of the American League and National League Baseball Clubs will be offered.

From Annapolis March 6 a correspondent of the New York Sun reports that Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams, football representative of the Navy Athletic Association, denied the correctness of reports emanating from New York that it had been definitely decided the Army-Navy football game will be played in that city next year. "We have not even met the representatives of the Military Academy to consider the matter," said Commander Williams. "It has been definitely settled that the game will be played Nov. 28 next season, but the question of location is still to be discussed."

At West Point the Army Athletic Council is in favor

of New York city as the place for holding this year's Army-Navy football game, the New York Herald reports, but in deference to the wishes of the midshipmen would agree to alternating the games between that city and Philadelphia. Since the Merchants' Association of New York city sent copies of the resolution it passed favoring New York to Secretary Daniels and Secretary Garrison, as noted last week, there has been much discussion of the question. If New York city is selected nothing will be allowed to interfere with the arrangements for holding the game at the Polo Grounds.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, U.S.A., retired, who is in charge of the United Service Club at the McAlpin Hotel, New York, is quoted as saying: "There is no possible reason that can be advanced against the selection of New York city, unless it be the distance which the midshipmen would be compelled to travel to reach here. The Army men would have to suffer just as much inconvenience to reach Philadelphia, and I am sure the balance is greatly in favor of this city because of the many advantages which are to be found."

WIRELESS CONTROLLED TORPEDOES.

The remarkable story of what a young man of twenty-five has accomplished in the way of moving a vessel afloat from a distance of miles by wireless telegraph is told by Cleveland Moffett in McClure's Magazine for March. The young man is John Hays Hammond, jr., who prefers to devote the leisure of a life not under the compulsion of labor to useful work, instead of wasting it in idle enjoyment. With abundant means at his command young Hammond has been able to secure a wireless equipment of rare completeness. In Gloucester Harbor he has a station with wireless masts located on a wooded cliff overlooking the harbor and towering 360 feet above their granite base, a 186,000,000 candle-power searchlight throwing a light seven miles out to sea from a five-foot mirror, and a forty-foot wireless steamer having a guaranteed speed of thirty-three miles an hour.

After reaching a certain point in the development of his idea of steering by wireless young Hammond was brought to a stand by the inability to make the ordinary Marconi coherer respond to his will, though it would satisfactorily accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. In this emergency, as Mr. Moffett tells us, "the troubled inventor went to Washington, resolved to lay his case before one of our Army authorities. For his own peace of mind he must know whether it was worth while continuing the struggle—whether his invention would be valuable, even if perfected; and, in some trepidation, he sought out General Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A."

"Would it interest you, General," the young man asked, "if I could show you a boat running thirty miles an hour that I could steer from shore without any physical connection and —"

"Did you say thirty miles an hour?" interrupted General Weaver.

"Yes, sir. And make her do whatever I wanted, turn her against a battleship or—anything? Would that interest you, sir?"

"There was an anxious pause. The answer meant everything. It would have been easy for General Weaver to be sarcastic or discouraging; but he was not that kind of man. The General smiled good-naturedly, and assured his anxious visitor that if he could do what he said, or half as much, he would have accomplished something of real value in the military world."

"Hammond's heart bounded with joy. These were the words he had been hungering for."

"And if I go away now, sir, and work hard at this, and after a while get something ready to show you, will you come up and see it?"

"I certainly will," promised the General. "I'll be glad to come."

"That was all, but it made a world of difference to Hammond. Back he went to Gloucester with new courage in him, and worked for a whole year as he had never worked before. Nothing could stop him now. Starting with a promising detector that he had devised in New York for other electrical experiments, he was able, with the help of his laboratory staff and an expert from Harvard University, to perfect this detector so that it received the wireless impulses from shore with great reliability. Needless to say, the construction of this new detector is one of Mr. Hammond's jealously guarded secrets, since his success depends upon it."

"At last everything was ready, and Hammond wrote to General Weaver, reminding him of his promise. Whereupon there was an anxious waiting time. Had the General forgotten? Had his interest waned? Would he come?"

"The General had not forgotten. He came, bringing with him Col. R. P. Davis, of the Coast Artillery Corps, an expert in these matters. Together they witnessed the demonstration. They saw a boat swifter than the swiftest cruiser dart about the harbor under perfect control. They saw her circle this way and that, turning instantly at the touch of a distant key. They saw her headed for a definite mark a mile away, two miles, three miles away, and strike it with precision every time—a mark that must have been blown into eternity had it been an enemy's battleship and the boat a torpedo loaded with dynamite."

"General Weaver himself told me how, as he watched this wonderful boat, his sensations changed from scepticism to awakened interest, then to surprise, and finally to absolute amazement."

"Hold on," he said. "I must understand this. Can you make her go to the right—now, when I say the word?"

"Certainly," said Hammond, and immediately the boat swung sharply to the right.

"Now make her go to the left."

"Left it is," said Hammond, touching the control key, and the boat obeyed.

"Make her cross the bow of that schooner."

"There, sir." As he spoke the boat darted swiftly around the fishing vessel, while the General stared.

"Then Colonel Davis took a hand. 'Now stop her,' he said. 'Now make her circle around in the opposite direction.' And so on, while the boat obeyed each time."

"More tests followed, full and severe tests. General Weaver himself took the key and steered the distant boat about the harbor by wireless, putting her through her evolutions with the touch of his own hand. Then Colonel Davis steered her. Then they both went aboard the Radio and watched, with keenest scrutiny, as she responded to the command of the distant key, as she turned swiftly this way or that with no hand directing

her, but only the impulses from shore. There was no longer any possibility of doubting. The thing was done. The effective wireless control of a moving boat was an accomplished fact."

"At the end of this demonstration General Weaver said things that made Hammond blush like a boy and thrill with the pride of achievement."

"A few weeks ago, in Washington, I had a talk with General Weaver regarding Mr. Hammond's invention."

"These shore-controlled torpedoes, if perfected," said the General, "will be an important addition to our means of coast defense. We have always realized the desirability of submarine torpedoes controlled from shore as affording a means of attack upon a vessel's submerged parts, but the difficulty has been to control these torpedoes in their courses. We have tried to steer them by wires unreeling from the torpedo or unreeling from shore, but the results have been unsatisfactory, owing to the disturbing influence of tides and currents. This wireless method of Hammond's, however, promises real precision in attack."

"Here, then, is a very definite result of a schoolboy's dream. The shore-controlled torpedo is passing through the last stages of its evolution. It is an easy step from the swift boat running on the water to a similar swift boat running under the water. Who can doubt that this step will be successfully taken?"

SALE OF CIVIL WAR LETTERS.

Civil War letters of U. S. Grant, Joseph Hooker, Henry W. Halleck, "Stonewall" Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, G. T. Beauregard, and other generals of the Union and Confederate Armies brought good prices at the sale of Part III. of the William H. Lambert library by the Anderson Auction Company in New York city on March 9. The total for the day was \$3,790.

One of the noteworthy letters, which brought a smaller price than expected, was written by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, dated April 27, 1865, and addressed to Gen. W. T. Sherman. Sherman had summoned Johnston's army to surrender on the terms accepted by Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. Johnston proposes instead terms drawn up by Sherman on April 18, 1865, and asks for a further armistice to arrange the matter. Major Lambert paid \$450 for this letter. It was knocked down to G. T. Fredericksen for \$90.

A letter by General Grant to General Halleck, dated Vicksburg, March 27, 1863, with reference to the movement of troops about Yazoo City, went for \$42.50. Another Grant letter, dated City Point, Va., Nov. 2, 1864, to Gen. Sherman, saying that General Thomas "must be able to take care of Hood and destroy him," was bought by T. B. Watts for \$48. A letter by Grant to Secretary E. M. Stanton, dated Dec. 7, 1864, saying that if General Thomas does not promptly move against General Hood he would recommend superseding him by General Schofield, was obtained by J. B. Mack for \$82.

Mr. Watts paid \$70 for a Grant letter to General Thomas, dated Dec. 8, 1864, asking why he does not attack General Hood at once; \$55 for another letter to Thomas, Dec. 9, 1864, saying that he had confidence in Thomas's conducting of a battle, but that the latter's slowness is unexplained; \$57.50 for another letter to Thomas, dated Dec. 11, 1864, saying that if Hood is not attacked he would move for the Ohio River, accepting bad weather as he can find, and Thomas would be forced to act, and \$65 for a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated Dec. 20, 1868, saying, "I think Thomas has won the Major Generals, but I would wait a few days before giving it to see the extent of the damage done Hood." A Grant letter to General Thomas, dated Feb. 27, 1865, about driving the enemy from Richmond, sold for \$90.

George D. Smith gave \$40 for a letter by Gen. G. T. Beauregard, dated Charleston, S.C., July 1, 1863, to Gen. J. E. Johnston, disapproving Gen. Robert E. Lee's raid in Maryland. A broadside consisting of Jefferson Davis's "Address to the People of the Free States," in response to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, brought \$60.

The sale was concluded on March 10, the total for the day's two sessions being \$6,328, and the total for Part III. \$9,892. The grand total to date for Part I, II, and III, is, in round numbers, \$205,000.

Gen. William T. Sherman's original manuscript of his "Memoirs," bound in four volumes, was bought by George D. Smith for \$600. A letter by William W. Appleton says that General Sherman gave the manuscript to him after the book was printed. A letter written by Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. Braxton Bragg and dated "Headquarters, April 16, 1864," went for \$82.50. A letter by President Lincoln, March 15, 1861, to the Secretary of the Interior, asking his opinion as to the advisability of provisioning Fort Sumter, was bought by William Simes for \$50.

War letters of Gen. W. T. Sherman brought good prices. One dated Washington, April 2, 1864, and addressed to General Grant, sold for \$90. Two other letters to Grant fetched \$70 each. A letter by Sherman to Grant, Dec. 2, 1864, announcing the capture of Savannah, went for \$185. Another letter to Grant, dated Pocomtongo, Jan. 28, 1865, after Sherman had started his march through the Carolinas, was knocked down for \$85. In it Sherman says: "I expect Davis will move Heaven and earth to catch me, for success to my column is fatal to his dream of empire."

"The Life of General Thomas," by Thomas B. Van Horne, with a large amount of material which Major Lambert had collected to extra-illustrate it, brought \$525.

AVIATION NOTES.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, U.S.A., it is reported, may pilot one of the three balloons to be entered by the Aero Club of America in the international balloon race at Kansas City next October. Lieutenant Lahm is the only airman except Thomas S. Baldwin, who holds three licenses, one for balloons, one for dirigibles and one for aeroplanes. He is now returning from the Philippines.

At the banquet of the Aero Club held at the St. Regis in New York city on March 9, the Clarence H. Mackay Army trophy, presented to Army fliers for "competitive merit in advancing the efficiency of aviation in service," was awarded to Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, 6th Inf., pilot, and to Lieut. Fred Seydel, C.A.C., observer. They scored 290 points in the contest out of a possible 300 points.

Acting on the report of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the Aero Club has awarded a new American distance and duration record for a flight with passenger to Lieut. T. F. Dodd, C.A.C. Lieutenant Dodd flew from San Diego to four miles north of Burbank, Cal., and return on Feb. 14.

The distance was 244.18 miles and the time four hours and forty-three minutes. The flight was made in a Burgess biplane tractor, with a seventy horsepower motor.

A NAVY BASEBALL CHALLENGE.

U.S.S. Birmingham, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,

March 2, 1914.

From: The Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla. To: The Rest of the Push. Subject: Baseball.

1. The Flotilla Commander and the officers of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla present their defiant compliments to the commanders and officers of the Battleship Fleet, and all other vessels present, and challenge them collectively to play a game of baseball, upon a date to be fixed by mutual agreement and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the following Estimate of the Situation, End in View, Doctrine, and Rules:

ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION.

2. To any even untechnical witness of the modern game of baseball several undesirable features must be painfully evident, namely, to state but a few:

- (a) There are not enough infielders to make sure of making even a good try at stopping a hard grounder.
- (b) There are not enough outfielders to make sure of getting at least one where any fly is likely to come down.
- (c) There is nobody back of first or third base to get the numerous balls that are thrown over the baseman's heads.
- (d) The pitcher has such a great advantage that he is the principal functionary. In consequence the spectators (for whose benefit the game should be played) yawn over the performance of inshoots, outshoots, spit balls, drops, fade-aways, etc., (that they must take on faith) while they long for the worth of their money in hits and runs.

RULES.

The following rules and admonitions are based upon the above Estimate, and upon such common sense considerations that they will immediately be obvious even to the dullest intellect, particularly those rules necessitated by the fact that the physical capacities of officers are, in general, inversely as their rank.

1. No officer below the grade of lieutenant will be allowed to play on either team.
2. The team shall consist of as many players as the respective team captains desire to employ, and they may be assigned to such stations and duties as will, in his opinion, best insure the accomplishment of the end in view.
3. The pitcher shall be an officer of or above grade of lieutenant commander who has never been pitcher on any Naval Academy, college, or high school team, and who has not pitched in any game, except quills, during the last five years.
4. The batter shall be allowed four "strikes," and "balls" shall not be limited.
5. After the third strike, the pitcher shall be required to toss the ball over the plate, between knee and shoulder, provided the umpire decides that an honest effort was made to hit the first three fair balls pitched.
6. The umpire may call all the "balls" he wants to, but "strikes" will be called only when the batter actually strikes at the ball and comes within eighteen inches of it.
7. A "foul" is not a "strike," and will therefore not be called a strike.
8. If a foul tip is caught off the bat, the batter will be declared out, in accordance with the traditions of our youth.
9. If, however, a foul tip strikes the catcher in the stomach, it will count as a strike; but if it bounces off his head, or off any other solid bone, it will count as one ball.
10. If a batter, through no fault of his own, is hit by a pitched ball, he will be given three bases; but he need not run them: He will be allowed such time and assistance as may be necessary to walk from the home plate to third.
11. Every player who makes a clean two-base hit will be given a chit entitling him to a soft drink at the fleet canteen or club; and every player who makes a three-base hit will be entitled to the same kind of a drink, except that it may have a stick in it. The bill for all drinks shall be paid by the opposing team.
12. Any player who makes a home run, unassisted by errors of the opposing team, will be given authority to apply to the Commander-in-Chief for twenty-four hours' rough liberty in Santiago.
13. Each player will do his own base running, though he may walk if he so desires.
14. All officers are cautioned against reckless base running, for any base runner who collides with his senior, or fails to give him the right of way, shall be declared out.
15. A side shall be declared out after making eight runs in any one inning.
16. At least one officer of command rank, or above, must play not less than three innings on each team; and for each such officer in excess of one who plays three innings, two runs shall be added to the score of their team.
17. A run made by a lieutenant shall count as one run; by a lieutenant commander as two runs; by a commander as three runs; by a captain as four runs; and by an admiral as five runs; and the rule in regard to admirals shall apply to a run made by any officer of whatever grade whose waist measure exceeds his height by more than twenty-two and one-half per cent.
18. The umpire shall render all his decisions through a megaphone, or in such manner that both players and spectators may know where they are at; and he may be required to explain any decision that is manifestly unpopular.
19. The umpire will be guarded by two of the huskiest officers who can be trusted not to intimidate him, but they will not carry any other arms than the usual night sticks.
20. If a double play is made, the team at bat will be declared out and one run will be added to the score of the opposing team.

WOULD SURRENDER BRITISH FLAGS.

Dr. H. G. Sherman, president of the Cleveland, Ohio, Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the annual dinner of the organization on Feb. 28 presented a resolution proposing the return to the government of Great Britain of the remaining battle flags captured in the Revolutionary War and now held in the museum at West Point, "as a tribute to England and as a hope of furthering ties of friendship," said Dr. Sherman. It is intended to put the resolution before the state society at the annual meeting April 17.

Dr. Sherman received from the director of the museum in West Point a description of the British flags there. There were captured by the Americans in the Revolutionary War originally seventy-five flags, but all except eight were burned with the destruction of the Capitol in the War of 1812. All are frayed and the staffs of many are charred and shattered. Several were taken at the capitulation at Yorktown and later presented to General Washington by Act of Congress and by the family of Washington were later turned over to the Military Academy.

The first flag described is the King's colors of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, a regimental Union Jack of the Queen Anne pattern. Another is the King's colors or Union Jack. The third emblem is described as the British Tory flag, King's colors, and was probably the flag of Colonel Butler, of the Wyoming massacre, possibly captured during Sullivan's retaliation. Still another relic is the German mercenaries' flag, regimental colors, bear-

ing the date of 1770, captured at the surrender of Yorktown.

OUR ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

The total number of islands under the possession of the United States at the present time is 8,000, according to a report recently received by the National Geographic Society, of Washington, D.C. "The islands under the possession of the United States now support a population of 10,000,000," the report says, "or more than the entire United States a century ago. Their commerce exceeds \$300,000,000, or more than that of the United States in any year prior to 1850; the American capital invested in them aggregates approximately \$400,000,000; they send us \$100,000,000 of their products every year, and take in exchange nearly \$100,000,000.

"The Island of Luzon, in the Philippines, is as large as Belgium, Holland and Denmark, which support a population of 15,000,000; Mindanao is as big as Indiana, Hawaii is as large as Connecticut, and Porto Rico is larger than Delaware and Rhode Island put together.

"When the United States took hold of Porto Rico fifteen years ago there was but one building in the entire island which had been erected for school purposes; to-day there are 1,200 buildings erected for school purposes. There were 25,000 pupils enrolled in the public schools in the first year of the American administration; now the total is 175,000. The island then had one well constructed road of forty miles, connecting its two principal cities; now there are nearly 1,000 miles of road suitable for motor vehicles. Then the production of sugar, the principal crop, was 65,000 tons a year; now it is 365,000. The foreign commerce was about \$20,000,000 a year; now it is nearly \$100,000,000. Then the island bought about \$2,500,000 worth of our products a year; now nearly \$40,000,000. Porto Rico and Hawaii supply about one-fourth of the enormous amount of sugar used in the United States.

"Hawaii has been extremely prosperous since it came permanently under the American flag in 1900. The assessed value of property has increased one-half in that time, the value of the sugar crop has more than doubled, the deposits in banks have trebled, and the deposits in savings banks have quadrupled. The irrigation system is the marvel of the engineering world, and the quantity of sugar produced per acre is far in excess of that of any other spot on the globe.

"The Alaskan Islands and mainland cost us \$7,500,000, an expenditure that many believed to be quite unjustifiable; yet for many years the annual value of the sealskins alone approximated the cost of the entire area, while at present the value of the canned salmon sent us from Alaska in a single year is twice as much as the entire possession cost."

NORFOLK BRANCH, NAVY Y.M.C.A.

The Norfolk Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A. has issued its twelfth annual statement, for 1913, showing in concise form the excellent work done during the year for the enlisted men of the Navy. The statement says:

"The year 1913 was marked by the presence of fewer ships and men in our port than is usual, and this is reflected in a relatively smaller attendance and lesser receipts, but it is encouraging to note that in spite of these conditions the financial summary shows that by reason of the gifts of friends, the actual loss on operating expense was only \$472.37. A part of the Association's income must come from philanthropic and public spirited citizens; this portion roughly approximates the cost of the extension work, in normal years.

"By its varied activities for and with the enlisted men, the Norfolk Branch has demonstrated its right to be considered a useful institution promoting public welfare. It is a character making force because of the distinctly religious element that pervades the work."

An idea of the Association's wide activities at Norfolk is given in the following statistics for 1913: Total attendance, 149,005; lodged, 29,214; meals served, 47,818; money deposited for safekeeping, \$86,972.38; letters written, 49,130; bowling and billiard games, 49,803; in gymnasium and athletic events, 10,823; Bible classes, church parties, 18,025; at socials and entertainments, 15,371; professed conversions, 147.

MILITARY SCHOOL SHOOTING.

By defeating Miami Military Institute, of Germantown, Ohio, by the score of 938 to 876, the Bordentown Military Institute, of Bordentown, N.J., has reached the last match without a defeat, and this week's shoots for the championship of the United States against the New Mexico Military Institute, of Roswell, N.M.

In the Military League matches, held by the National Rifle Association for the Military School Championship of the United States, the team of the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, of Lake Geneva, Wis., was placed in the "B" Class, which, by ruling of the N.R.A. Executive Committee, was barred from shooting for the national trophy.

This team did not shoot in the season of 1913, its entry having been delayed through a clerical error; but, although placed in "B" Class, it has had remarkable success, and has shown that it is the best shooting team of any now competing in the National Military League matches.

In its fifth match, against Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, it raised the previous N.R.A. inter-school record from 984 to 986, and in its next match, against Shattuck School, it again raised the score to 989, setting a new record for National Rifle Association competitions. The ruling of the National Rifle Association executive committee which requires a one year's apprenticeship before being eligible to compete for the national trophy is all that prevents this rifle team from taking the national trophy to the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy.

Besides having the distinction of raising the National Rifle Association inter-school record from 984 to 986 in the match against Mt. Tamalpais, and again, from 986 to 989 in the match against Shattuck, the team members have won individual distinction.

Cadet Frank Alsip, a first year man on the team, made a score of 200 out of a possible 200, which has heretofore been considered almost impossible, thus setting a new N.R.A. record at the very highest possible point.

Three of Cadet Alsip's team mates, Cadet Lieut. N. R. Briggs, Cadet Corp. L. J. Gillman and Cadet H. W. Corbridge, have each succeeded in equaling the former individual record in the N.R.A., of 199 out of a possible 200.

In commenting upon the remarkable record made by

his team, the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy range officer states that he attributes the success of the team, first, to the interest with which the individual members of the team entered the season's competitions, and to the remarkable degree to which the whole cadet corps backed them in their efforts; and second, to the praiseworthy, persistent and consistent practice of each member of the team. These things taken in connection with an accurate rifle and reliable ammunition proved to be the combination necessary for a winning team.

In commenting upon the phenomenal record of the team and some of its individual members, the secretary of the National Rifle Association says: "It is almost beyond belief that these boys can do what old, experienced shooters have been unable to accomplish so far. As far as I know, this is probably a world's record." This was in reference to the high score for the team during the season that made in the shoot against Shattuck 989 out of the possible 1,000. Later, in commenting upon the record score of 200 made by Cadet Frank Alsip, the same writer says: "The standing score of Alsip for the last match is the most wonderful offhand shooting I have ever seen or heard of for a boy. Please congratulate him for me. His score is a record for the Military School League."

CHESAPEAKE-DELAWARE WATERWAY.

Newburgh, N.Y., March 3, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The projected deepwater communication between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays has so strong a claim upon those in both military Services as furnishing a potent factor for offense and defense in time of war that it seems needless to apologize for correcting what may easily become a wrong impression concerning its present status and prospects.

In the article headed "The Sixty-third Congress" of Feb. 28 you speak of the rivers and harbors appropriation of \$6,785,710 for that part of the interoceanic waterway system known as the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The facts in this case are as follows: Three U.S. Government commissions (the Casey Commission, 1894, the Agnus Commission, 1907, and the board of which Col. William M. Black, C.E., was ranking officer) unanimously and with increasing emphasis have recommended the line known as the "Back Creek" or "Elk River," virtually coinciding with the line of the shallow Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, for purchase and enlargement. Although the value placed by the canal company upon its property and franchise approached \$5,500,000, the Agnus Commission, followed by the Black Board, fixed \$2,500,000+ as a proper price.

At the present session of Congress three bills were introduced to acquire the C. and D. Canal—by Senator Saulsbury and by Representatives Moore, of Pennsylvania, and Covington, of Maryland. The two latter having been referred to the Rivers and Harbors Committee, that body included in the appropriations bill the recommendation to purchase the C. and D. Canal, but with the proviso that the purchase price should not exceed the sum of \$1,300,000. It is matter of record that the C. and D. Canal Company has rejected the former award of \$2,500,000, having stated before a committee of Congress by one of its directors and authorized agent that it would demand proceedings in condemnation. Not to mention the capital stock (held as a non-productive asset by private holders, the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware and by the United States), there are \$2,600,000 par value of bonds outstanding, on which a large portion of interest (estimated at nearly \$500,000) remains unpaid. There is also pending a suit against the Canal Company to recover \$250,000 back dividends, with interest at six per cent. All this means a total of close to, if not exceeding, four million dollars to charge up against this sum of \$1,300,000 before the stockholders—the real owners—receive a cent.

But the committee went far further in its findings concerning this project. As representative of the interests of the route known as the Sassafras, offsetting the almost unanimous public clamor that the line of the "Elk River" should be chosen, I submitted to the Rivers and Harbors Committee a brief in support of our claim that the line of the Sassafras and Blackbird Rivers was the only feasible one. After a lengthy hearing, at which virtually every commercial organization of importance of the cities on the Delaware, and some even from Baltimore, with other extremely strong influences, political and social, were represented, the committee added the following to its recommendation: "There is an alternative route considered by the engineers which may be used if the canal be purchased within the above figures, or resort may, of course, be had to condemnation proceedings, as Congress may deem best. On account of engineering difficulties which may be encountered in the enlargement of the canal it may be advisable to adopt this alternative route," i.e., the Sassafras.

Although I have not as yet received the exact text of these recommendations, evidently their purport, as quoted above from the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the North American and other journals, is measurably correct. The claims of the Sassafras route for at least equal consideration with that of the "Elk River," by reason of these findings of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, were at once recognized by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways, the secretary of the association, Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff, having prepared a map (printed in the Philadelphia Public Ledger), with a lengthy article explaining the relation of the Sassafras route to the general project of the interoceanic waterways and stating that that route is feasible.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

THE HORSES WON.

The following happened a short time ago in Boston: Mr. A. wanted to sell Mr. B. a five-ton auto-truck. Mr. B. said, "If your auto-truck can do as much as my span of horses, and do it at less expense, I'll buy it, but you must prove that it can." Just at this time Mr. B. had a large shipment of butter arrive which must be transported from the freight depot to North Market street. Team and auto-truck started in at the same hour and worked all day. The team delivered five tons more during the same time than the truck, in spite of the fact that the truck had one more man.

Mr. A. asked for a second day's trial. This was granted, only Mr. B. said, "I must have the same number of men on my team that you have on your truck." Agreed. That day the team delivered ten tons more than the auto-truck.

If anyone questions these statements we shall be glad

to furnish names, dates and witnesses. Also the name of a prominent firm in Boston that bought two handsome delivery cars at \$3,000 each. After an experience sufficient to determine their value the order was given to sell them and replace them with horses. One sold for \$125, and the other for \$100. When asked why the effort was not made to get more for them, the answer was given, "We grew so sick of having these in the shop when we wanted them that we were glad to get rid of them at any price, and have something we could depend on."

We only mention these two cases out of others that have come under our personal observation to confirm our claim that the horse is not yet in any danger of becoming a memory of the past.—Our Dumb Animals.

MEDITATIONS ON COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I—moi qui vous parle—am a member of what one of my naval friends, now departed, used to call "The Subsidized Order of the Sons of Rest." I achieved this distinction some years ago one June 30, at the annual naval clearing out sale. I was *It* one day and *Nit* the next (to quote my departed friend again). It was overwhelming, it was crushing, to realize that after over thirty-five years of service I would not be able to round out my career.

Occupying this position, I am much interested in the bills introduced into Congress to restore Captain Potts and others to the active list. I am very much afraid that they will be doomed to disappointment. It will be remembered that a few years ago a prominent officer who had been forcibly retired made a similar attempt. He had a friend and classmate who, after serving some years in the Navy, had resigned and become one of our best known captains of industry. Backed by this friend's wealth and influence, the officer succeeded in putting his bill through both houses of Congress, after which—he struck a snag. At that time there dwelt in the White House a President who, I believe, afterward admitted that he was prone to follow the line of least resistance. So the Secretary of the Navy pressed the "veto" button, and the bill was dead. If this bill, with all the vast influence behind it, could not become a law, I fear that all others will meet the same fate, and that it is a waste of energy for other officers to make the trial.

One of your correspondents—I think it was "Searchlight"—in discussing the subject of elimination several months ago intimated, but in no unkind way, that officers retired in this way end up with "Discredited" written across their records. Perhaps this is so, and, if so, I believe that all such officers would do well to add "Finis" to what has already been written and try to find interests in other directions than the Service. I myself bear in mind Longfellow's words:

"If thou art worn and sore beset
With sorrows that thou would'st forget,
Go to the woods and hills; no tears
Dim the sweet face that Nature wears."

In the summer I go to a camp in the mountains and rough it in an easy sort of way, devoting my time to communing with a couple of friends (I cannot, thank God, be forcibly retired from their affection), to breathing pure air, to enjoying the scenery and to catching trout. I find this a panacea, but not every man has in his veins the "uneliminated atom" of old, savage blood, and to those lacking it I would suggest golf. This sport has been well called "the old man's game," and it is surprising how deeply interested many people get in it. Then there is travel if one have the strength and taste for it. Best of all, I should say, would be to buy or rent a small farm, starting in on the cultivation of a garden, making friends with the animals and trying to produce a fine strain of fowls. But I find I am getting away from what I want to say.

I suppose there have been some cases of officers being unjustly retired by the board of admirals. One hears talk which, of course, there is no way of verifying. I have heard it said that officers have been retired solely upon their "unwritten records" (a most contradictory expression) in order to save others whose written records were somewhat smirched. These reports are probably all vain imaginings, but some little color is given them by the action of the Navy Department in the case of an occasional admiral, whom, even though he may have from three to four years to serve before reaching the retiring age of sixty-two, the Department will not trust to fly his flag, but keeps on shore duty, generally of secondary importance. (I have heard an officer speak of such admirals as "terra firma admirals.") However this may be, I know a number of officers who have a feeling of distrust of elimination because they think it has not been administered with a square deal. Whether this be so or not must be a matter of opinion, but I think the Navy Department cannot be expected to approve a bill proposing to restore to the active list an officer once retired by the "Plucking Board."

Nor can the Department be blamed for wishing to retain some method of bringing to flag rank officers at an age not too great for usefulness. I think that a better method to accomplish this could be found than the one we now possess, but I also think that no great modification of it can be obtained. Perhaps it is possible—and it certainly is desirable—so to alter the present law as to permit officers that the board proposes to recommend for retirement to appear in person before the board before final action is taken. This would do away with "unwritten record" retirements and ought to dispel a good deal of the distrust now felt toward these boards. One thing it seems to me the Department itself could easily do, and should do, is to require the board every year to submit a written report stating just why it recommends for retirement each officer, not for publication, but accessible to all those whose names it includes.

The "Plucking Board" is a Council of Five, worse than the old Venetian Council of Ten, and its methods are out of all harmony with American ideas. Our Secretary of the Navy is a man with a bright and versatile mind. Could not you, Mr. Editor, persuade him to let it out a link beyond subjects like the messing of officers and nautical kindergartens and get him to focus it earnestly on the methods of the "Plucking Board"? I am sure that a needed reform would follow. Any reform would be too late to help those of us who have already gone through the mill, but it would be of great advantage to future victims.

I am afraid this discussion is useless and unprofitable—at least to me. I must have recourse to my panacea for the disturbing effects of retrospection and introspection. I will light my pipe and then get out my fly-book and see whether I have any Parmachene Belles,

Montreals, Professors, Brown Hackles and other favorites fit for use next season. And having produced the necessary "atmosphere," I will hypnotize myself, and in the wink of an eye I shall find myself with two companions in camp on a lovely little lake in—let us say, Arcadia. * * * The pleasant but uneventful day has drawn to a close; twilight has thickened into mirk; the camp fire rises bright and high; pipes have been lighted; and the small experiences of the day are being related. But ten o'clock soon comes, when a last look is taken at the sky, to forecast to-morrow's weather, good-nights are wished, and tired frames are laid to rest on sweet beds of pine or of hemlock. And so, Mr. Editor, I wish good-night to you, as well as "surcease of sorrow" to anyone who has been, like myself,

A PLANK WALKER.

STATUS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 12, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is interesting to note the recognition given in your issue of Nov. 22 to the value of efficient non-commissioned officers and the necessity for their retention in the Service. Until 1910 there appeared to be some appreciation by the War Department of these facts in their relation to military efficiency, but during the past four years most of the recommendations, orders and legislation appear to have had for their object the forcing out of the Army as many men as possible, including non-commissioned officers. Recent legislation has not tended to promote contentment, and the discontent is more pronounced among the non-commissioned officers, who, from their intimate association with the privates, are able to influence the latter to no inconsiderable extent.

Although legislative action is doubtless necessary to improve materially the status of non-commissioned officers, there are numerous objectionable features which could, and should, be modified by War Department order. One may mention the rail transportation furnished N.C.O. traveling without troops to-day as compared with five years ago; the application to all N.C.O.'s of the same disciplinary restrictions as are imposed on recruits and privates. It cannot be expected that the latter will form that opinion of the non-commissioned grades so essential to military discipline when they observe N.C. staff officers with twenty or more years of unblemished service subjected to the same restrictions as one month recruits.

The abolition of double time for foreign service, in conjunction with the much heralded "colonial army," has operated to make the latter the unqualified failure foretold by all practical military men. The reduction in travel pay has produced general discontent, not from the reduction alone, but from the manner in which it was applied to men already in the Service under a contract which they not unreasonably expected would be construed in an ethical rather than a legal manner. The reserve system is plainly a failure; its premature death and the difficulty of obtaining recruits for the active list may be attributed not only to Socialists, labor unions and peace propagandists, but also to the unfriendly utterances of many of the half million men who have passed through the ranks during and since the Spanish War and who have done more to discourage enlistments than any other factor. It might be worth while for the War Department to ascertain, if it can, why any considerable number of men leave the Service with other than friendly sentiments for it. This procedure has, it is understood, been instituted in the Navy with very good results. Official statements to the contrary notwithstanding, it is possible that our system of military discipline is not as perfect and equitable in its operation as it is reputed to be by those charged with its administration. The fact that we are now compelled to resort to "disciplinary companies" to reform deserters and others of that ilk in order to find men to fill the ranks is evidence of the waning popularity of enlisted service among the recruit producing population.

The theorists in the War Department and Congress appear to base their recommendations and legislation on the idea that any military system, enlistment period or form of service which they decree must be accepted by the recruit producing classes. The fallacy of this idea in a country where military service is voluntary would long since have become apparent to minds susceptible to obvious facts.

In 1908 the War Department, in connection with its recommendations for increased pay, suggested the establishment of warrant grades in the Army, similar to those then and now existing in the Navy. Like the majority of recommendations whose adoption would tend to improve the status of non-commissioned officers, and thereby enhance the efficiency of the Service, the proposal was quietly entombed and has never been resurrected. And of recent years the departmental policy appears to have been to go Congress one better in its efforts to promote (political) economy at the expense of enlisted men, rather than to increase their allowances. The effects of this policy are now, and fortunately, becoming manifest.

NON-COM.

SEA GRAMMAR.

"Here," says the New York Sun, "is the first joke to come out of the classrooms of the Daniels University, which consists of the educational system installed on each United States battleship by the present secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels:

"Ensign instructor in grammar: 'What are the two principal parts of a sentence?'
"Coal passer, scratching his head: 'Solitary confinement and bread and water.'"

The arbitration treaties of which so much has been made by Mr. Bryan as preventives of war are not adding to the fame of the Secretary of State in some quarters, as one may judge from this view of them taken by the *Episcopalian Crown* of Newark, N.J.: "It is too bad for Secretary Bryan's reputation that he is resting it on these childish arbitration treaties, which he has negotiated with many nations. They must laugh in their sleeves as they sign them, for these treaties are mere jokes. No nation would be held back from war a day by them when it thought the moment had come to strike. They are mere goody-goody talk. Luckily the United States itself has too much sense to be affected by them. Idealists and dreamers are certainly out of place in public office."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., who retired for age March 10, 1914, was born in New Jersey March 10, 1852. He entered the Service as a naval apprentice and served in the Civil War for three months and ten days, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in July, 1866. He was graduated as an ensign in 1871, was promoted master in 1874, lieutenant in 1880, lieutenant commander in 1889, captain in 1906 and rear admiral in 1909. He had twenty-five years of sea service and a little over twenty years' shore duty. Among the vessels he has served in on the North Atlantic, Asiatic, Pacific and other stations are the Congress, Ticonderoga, Hartford, Blake, Massachusetts, Helena, and during the war with Spain he was on the Dolphin. He was in command of the Kansas during the voyage of the Battleship Fleet around the world in 1907; was commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, with the Virginia as his flagship. He was Naval Attaché at Vienna and Rome June, 1893, to December, 1896; was a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and in the Naval Almanac Office and in the Office of Naval Intelligence. He represented the U.S. Navy at the coronation of King George V. He was Aid for Operations, and his last assignment to duty was as a member of the General Board and Joint Board.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Vreeland, U.S.N., March 10, promotes Capt. Charles F. Pond to rear admiral, and Comdrs. Archibald H. Scales and Victor Blue to captains, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany to commander, Lieut. Wallace Berthoff to lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (J.G.) Joseph S. Evans to lieutenant.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral March 11, 1914, by the retirement of Vreeland, was born in Connecticut Oct. 26, 1856, and has had close on twenty-three years' sea service in various parts of the world and sixteen years and six months' shore duty. He was appointed a cadet midshipman June 13, 1872; was promoted midshipman June 20, 1876; ensign July 26, 1878; lieutenant, junior grade, Oct. 2, 1885; lieutenant May 19, 1891; lieutenant commander July 1, 1899; commander March 31, 1905, and captain Nov. 12, 1908. His service in brief is as follows: U.S. Flagship Pensacola, Pacific Station, 1876-1877; Lackawanna, Pacific Station, 1877-78; Tuscarora, Pacific Station, 1878; Jamestown, 1878; California state nautical schoolship, 1878; U.S.C.G.S.S. Hassler, surveying coasts of California and Alaska, magnetic survey Pacific coast and outlying islands, from La Union, Salvador, to Sitka, Alaska, inaugurated coast and geodetic survey in Alaskan waters, 1879-1883; Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C., 1883-84; Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal., 1884; flagship Hartford, Pacific Station, 1884; Wachusett, Pacific Station, 1884-85; navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., assistant at observatory, 1885-86; U.S.C. and G.S.S. Hassler, surveying coast of California, 1886; navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., assistant at observatory, 1886-87; Ranger, surveying coast of Lower California, 1887-90; navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., in charge of observatory, 1890-94; U.S.S. Alert, Pacific Station, 1894-97, and during the summer of 1894 was on Bering Sea patrol; navy yard, New York, N.Y., as assistant inspector of ordnance, 1897-98; Lebanon, fitting out at Boston, 1898; Panther, Spanish-American War, Guantanamo, 1898; commanding U.S.S. Iroquois, station ship at naval station, Hawaii, 1898-1901. He surveyed the Midway Islands, and was commanding the naval station, Hawaii, during the absence of the commandant, and selected a site for the naval station at Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, and instituted condemnation proceedings for same, 1900-01. He was at the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., 1902-04; special duty superintending laying trans-Pacific cable, Midway Islands, 1903; commanding the U.S.S. Supply, station ship at Guam, 1904-05; at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as aid to commandant, 1905; commanding U.S.S. Lawton, 1905-06; at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as aid to commandant and inspector of ordnance, Naval Magazine, 1906-07; and was commanding the Buffalo on special duty on Pacific Station, 1907-08. He was with Bering Sea patrol in 1907, and selected and made a reservation of naval coaling station at Resurrection Bay, Alaska; inspector, 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Ore., and while on this duty he made recommendations in detail for the establishment of over 100 additional lights and other aids to navigation in Alaskan waters, 1908-09; commanding U.S.S. Pennsylvania, 1909-11; commanding Pacific Reserve Squadron, 1911-12, and during this period he was with the U.S.S. Oregon. He joined the Pacific Fleet for mobilization at San Diego, Cal., the first battleship to enter that harbor. He was commandant of the 12th Naval District, 1912-14.

Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th U.S. Inf., retired for age March 12, 1914, is a veteran of Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars. He holds the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant services in action against Indians at the Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877, while serving with the 7th Infantry as a second lieutenant, and was also recommended for a medal of honor by Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf. In the war with Spain he was recommended for the brevet of major for his gallant service at El Caney, where he held the rank of captain, 7th Infantry. He was born in New York March 12, 1850, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1868. He was graduated June 14, 1872, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 7th Infantry, June 14, 1872. He was an officer of the 7th until promoted lieutenant colonel of the 8th Infantry April 14, 1902. He was transferred to the 7th Infantry in May, 1902, and to the 17th in February, 1903. He was promoted colonel Aug. 14, 1903. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at posts in Montana, Washington, Minnesota, Dakota and Wyoming continually until 1889, when he went on recruiting service. During his frontier duty he was exploring the country to Fort Colville, Wash.; was on various escort and scouting duty. He took part in the Nez Percés expedition in August, 1877, during which he took part in the battle of Big Hole Pass. This campaign was due to the refusal of Chief Joseph and other Nez Percés Indians to give up the Wallula Valley in Idaho to settlement by the whites. Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf., was ordered in pursuit of the Indians with the small force of 161 officers and men and thirty-four citizens. He overtook the Indians on a branch of Big Hole, or Wisdom River, and, being greatly outnumbered, was compelled to assume the defensive, and the Indians withdrew on the following night. At the conclusion of

his tour of recruiting duty he was ordered on the frontier again in December, 1890, where he took part in the campaign against the Sioux in the Wounded Knee campaign during December, 1890, and January, 1891. He was ordered to Fort Logan, Colo., in February, 1891, and in 1893 he was appointed acting Indian agent at the Fort Hall Agency, Mont., on account of his knowledge of the Indians. During the war with Spain Colonel Van Orsdale went to Cuba with the 7th Infantry, taking part in the battle of El Caney and the subsequent operations against Santiago. He commanded a battalion of the 7th Infantry in Alaska in June, 1900, to assist the authorities in preserving order at Nome, incident to the mining excitement. In June, 1903, he went to the Philippines with the 17th Infantry, and among other duties was in command of the post of Cotabato, Mindanao; took part in the operations against Dato Ali Djimbugan and other hostile Moros. He was on the expedition under General Wood to Serenaya and Simpitan, and was officially mentioned by General Wood for his prompt and energetic performance of his duties. He participated with his regiment in maneuvers at Chickamauga Park, Ga., in 1906, and was commended by General Bubb for its discipline and work. He was in command of the 17th Infantry as part of the Army of Cuban Pacification, 1906-07. He was last on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, Inf., U.S.A., promoted colonel March 13, 1914, by the retirement of Van Orsdale, was born in North Carolina Dec. 22, 1858. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 7th Infantry. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Pembina, Dakota, and at other posts in Wyoming. Among subsequent duties he was at West Point in the department of tactics from August, 1891, until June, 1893, when he was ordered to duty at Rock Spring, Wyo. He was on duty with the National Guard of California in 1894, and was at Fort Logan, Colo., to April 20, 1898, and left with his regiment for Chickamauga. He was in command of his company (B, 7th Infantry) at the battle of El Caney and throughout the Cuban campaign in 1898. He served at Fort Brady to April 3, 1900, and then went on duty at the Leech Lake Indian Agency in Minnesota. Other duties included service at Fort Davis, Alaska; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal., and in the Philippines. During the great San Francisco earthquake and fire he was on duty with refugees after the disaster, and was in command of the Golden Gate Park District from April 19 to June 1, 1906. He was also commandant of the School of Musketry and his last post of duty was in the Philippines, where he was on duty in Manila. He was promoted major of the 12th Infantry in March, 1904, and lieutenant colonel, 13th Infantry, in March, 1911; was transferred to the 4th Infantry in April, 1904, and again to the 20th Infantry in August, 1906.

Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., promoted colonel from Feb. 27, 1914, to fill an original vacancy, was born in New York Sept. 26, 1859. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy June 15, 1884, No. 2 in his class, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1886, captain in 1895, major in 1904 and lieutenant colonel in 1908. Among his many duties he first served with the battalion of Engineers at Willits Point and as assistant to Lieutenant Colonel Houston. He was in temporary charge of works of river and harbor improvements in northeastern New Jersey, and next went on professional duty to Europe in 1889. He was Military Attaché to the U.S. Legations at London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, with station in London. He served as secretary to the Missouri River Commission and was in charge of various improvements of the Mississippi and Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. He had charge of the construction of the military road from Fort Washakie to Jackson's Lake, Wyo., from Aug. 3, 1898, to Feb. 3, 1899. Among other subsequent duties he was in the office of the Chief of Engineers, was in charge of the Engineer District of Charleston, S.C., and the 6th Lighthouse District, was in charge of the construction of seagoing self-propelling suction dredges, was in charge of the Philadelphia Engineer District and Engineer Lighthouse District No. 4, etc. He was official delegate of the United States to the Tenth International Congress of Navigation at Milan, Italy, in 1905, and to the Eleventh International Congress of Navigation at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1908, and was made a member of the permanent International Commission of Navigation Congresses in 1903. He has been in charge of the Engineer District of Newport, R.I., and has been a member of various boards, including that to make a continuous survey for the inland waterway from Boston, Mass., to Buford, N.C. His last post of duty was at Detroit, Mich., in charge of the lake survey and of the improvements in the Grand Rapids District and Lakes Division.

Major James B. Hughes, 1st U.S. Cav., was retired from active service March 9, 1914, on account of disability incident to the Service. He was born in North Carolina May 17, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1891; captain, 1st Cavalry, in 1899; was transferred to the 4th Cavalry in August, 1899, and was promoted major, 1st Cavalry, in 1911. He is a graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1910. Major Hughes after his graduation leave was assigned to duty on the frontier at Fort Davis, Texas, and was in the field from Sept. 30, 1884, to April 1, 1885, and in the field at Fort Thomas and San Carlos, Ariz., from May 21, 1886, to June 2, 1888. He also served at Fort Apache, Ariz., to July 20, 1889, and then went on college duty to Orange county, N.C. Subsequently, among other duties, he served again at posts in Arizona, was on duty at Fort Custer, Mont., Jefferson Barracks, and Fort Keogh to April, 1898, and then went with his regiment to Camp Thomas, Ga., and Lakeland, Fla., en route to Cuba. He took part in the campaign against Santiago, being engaged in the battles of Las Guasimas and in the siege of Santiago. He sailed for the Philippines in October, 1899. He took part in the general movement of troops against the insurgents in Candaba Swamps and in the mountains near San Miguel de Mayumo. Major Hughes, then a captain, was active in running down various bands of insurgents and ladrones, and was engaged with thirty-two men against an insurgent force near Camgiling, Bulacan. He returned to the United States in 1901, and then served at San Francisco and various other posts, and made a second tour to the Philippine Islands in 1906, going to Jolo Jolo. He returned to the United States in October, 1907, and went to Fort Meade, S.D. He also served at Fort Mackenzie,

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MORE TROOPS FOR TEXAS BORDER.

It was decided on March 11, 1914, to increase the troops of the U.S. Army on the Southern Texas border by the addition of two regiments of Infantry, the 9th and the 17th. This step was deemed advisable to prevent possible raids by Mexicans into Texas, and excursions by adventurous Texans into Mexico. The telegraphic order of Secretary Garrison to Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, commanding the Eastern Department, directed that the headquarters, Machine-gun Platoon and the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 9th Infantry at Fort Thomas, and the 3d Battalion of the 9th Infantry at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., be sent to Laredo, Texas, and that the 17th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga., be sent to Eagle Pass, Texas.

The 9th Infantry is under command of Col. Charles J. Crane, and the 17th Infantry is at present under command of Major George W. Martin, as Col. John T. Van Orsdale, has just been retired, and Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer is on detached service in Washington, D.C. Both regiments move to the border as soon as railroad transportation is available, and may be en route by the time we go to press. The 9th and the 17th Infantry comprise all the Infantry in the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, General Evans being the brigade commander.

Col. C. J. Crane will be in command of the 2d Brigade which is composed of the 9th and 17th Infantry. General Evans, now commander of the brigade, remains as commander of the Eastern Department.

Lieut. Col. T. W. Griffith, 19th Inf., whose nomination to be colonel is pending in the Senate, has been ordered to join the 17th Infantry and will be its commander.

The two regiments number about 825 officers and men each, and will swell the number of troops on the Mexican border to about 6,500. In addition to these troops there are about 12,000 at Galveston and Texas City, Texas.

Troops I, K, L and M, of the 14th Cavalry, are at Laredo, Texas, while Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 14th Cavalry, are in the vicinity of Eagle Pass. The sending of Infantry to these places will give the Cavalry increased opportunity to perform patrol duty.

The issue of this order has let loose a large amount of speculation as to the purpose of the President with reference to the occupation of our frontier force. If we had our whole available Continental Army on the Mexican border it would be no more than the number a European government would send to its frontier as an army of observation under similar circumstances. General Bliss has earned and received the highest commendation for the admirable use he has made of the insufficient force at his disposal. It would lighten the labors of the troops under his command if there were more of them, and those who have so long borne the burden and heat of the day are entitled to relief. They have as a whole submitted to the hardship of their tedious waiting as soldiers should.

Lieut. G. A. Lynch, U.S. Inf., contributes to the March-April Infantry Journal an article on "National Defense," in which he discusses the two kinds of problems of defense which the country would have to face in the event of the war being on the Pacific or the Atlantic coast. Except for raids which are without ultimate effect, the essayist believes that an enemy that seriously contemplated carrying on war successfully in this country must for effective invasion confine his operations on the Atlantic coast to that portion north of Norfolk, and those on the Pacific coast to the strategic region lying north of San Francisco. The question of fortifying any point on our coast line much to the south of Chesapeake Bay or to the north of Boston Harbor may be excluded. Fortification outside these limits would serve no purpose in the general scheme of land defense. In the handling of the Pacific coast problem of defense the mission of the standing Army would be to keep open the railroad communication of the northern route and establish and defend a railroad to the west of the Rocky Mountains with a view to the ultimate assumption of the offensive by our Volunteer Army. Therefore one of the chief objects of the mobile forces would be to insure the unimpeded progress of the Volunteer Army from its concentration points to the Pacific slope. Should we with all our available mobile forces take up a position covering the central or southern routes we should be in the precarious position of being based upon the desert and the mountains, while our adversary would be based upon the fertile slopes bordering the Pacific. If compelled to fall back on the desert, our operations would be greatly complicated by almost insuperable difficulties in obtaining wood, water and forage. A subsequent resumption of the offensive would be attended with great difficulties. If the enemy should manage to get control of the three great railroad routes connecting the Pacific slope with the rest of the country he could destroy the trackage and trestle and bridge work, whose reconstruction would be a matter of years. Unless one of these routes is kept out of the enemy's hands "it is greatly to be feared that this part of the country will be lost beyond all hope of recovery." While a successful blow struck by the enemy at the vital region of the East north of Norfolk might be decisive of the issue of the war, "the possibility of any enemy's being able to strike a blow from that direction [the Pacific coast] that will cripple our military resources is very remote." While for the Navy and the seacoast fortifications a definite policy has been formulated and followed with a resultant high degree of efficiency, the mobile Army has not been so fortunate, with the effect of leaving it to-day "badly organized and inadequate," taking into consideration its allotted part in the problem of national defense. The initial assumption of the essayist, which few among those acquainted with the defects of our military system will gainsay, is that at the outset the policy of the United States in a war would be that of delay, and that to attain the chief object of this delay—the mobilizing of the nation—a force sufficient in size and character to check our enemy must be maintained.

The General Naval Militia Board will meet in Washington on March 15 and the National Naval Militia Association will meet on the following day. It is thought that these two meetings will bring something like a hundred Naval Militia officers to the national capital. At the banquet to be given on March 16 the Secretary of the Navy and high ranking officers of the Navy will address the Militia officers attending the meeting. This will be one of the most important meetings of Naval Militia officers that has ever been held. By a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury the Naval Militia

law became effective immediately. There are many details growing out of the work of putting the law into effect that cannot be arranged by correspondence and through orders. It is proposed to take these up at these meetings and lay the foundation for the much closer relation between the Navy and the Naval Militia that is provided for in the Naval Militia law. Among the propositions under consideration is the placing of the target practice of the Naval Militia under the director of the target practice of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy has indicated to the Governors of the states that ten Naval Militia officers can be taken care of at the next target practice of the Atlantic Fleet.

Believing that the defects in the detailed staff system are more apparent than real, the Infantry Journal in its March-April issue points out a method of selection that supplies a need. It takes the case of an officer, say a captain, who is detailed in the Q.M. Corps for four years. At the end of that period he returns to his regiment for two years. If during his tour in the Q.M. Corps he has shown ability, at the end of his two-year regimental duty he can be re-detailed for another four years' term, and will start on his second tour in the corps, not only equipped with a knowledge of Q.M. work, but fresh from duty with troops and with definite ideas as to their needs. If he has not been a success he can be eliminated from the Q.M. Corps, a riddance that would not have been effected had the permanent staff system been in force. Thus here at the start is a method of selection on account of fitness which the detailed system affords and which is wanting in the permanent system. As time goes on the officer can be re-detailed constantly. "Should he at any time show unfitness for the duties of the corps he need not be re-detailed." Even if in time of war the detailed officers would seek to be returned to their commands for field service the conditions could not be worse than in 1898, when many "staff officers sought line commissions in the Volunteers, thus quitting the duties for which they had been especially trained just at the time their services were most needed." Indeed, it might be said that the advantage even in such a contingency would be with the detailed system, since the officers returning to active field duty or taking commissions in the Volunteers would at least have had active command of troops and would not step from a wholly staff position into command of men in the field. Another important advantage seen by our Service contemporary is that instead of officers seeking the advantage of their own corps all would be working to further the interests of the line, the efficiency of which, after all, though some have lost sight of the fact, is the reason for the existence of the staff. This view of the Infantry Journal is in support of the arguments in the annual report of Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, in favor of the detailed system.

One of our correspondents questions our denial of the statement that there is in the War Department a list of officers slated for special command in case of war with Mexico. Our statement was correct, though it would appear that there is an impression to the contrary. This is perhaps accounted for by the fact that in working out the Mexican war problem by the Regular Army the students of the War College prepared a list of officers to command different forces, but this list was not submitted to the Secretary of War or placed on file in the War Department. It was simply part of an academic discussion, and did not even amount to a recommendation to the Department or to the Chief of Staff. Three or four weeks before the story of the Mexican list of officers appeared the officer did hand to General Wood a lead pencil memorandum of a proposed slate, but when he saw its purpose the General handed it back without stopping to read it, declaring that the fixing of such a slate would only cause trouble in the Army and would be of no use in the event of war, as no one could tell who would be available for duty at the time war was declared. It would further be useless to select officers for a Volunteer Army which was not in existence and when no one knew how many troops would be sent into Mexico, or, in fact, what system would be employed in selecting officers for any other than the Regular forces. The list of members included colonels and brigadier generals who could not be obtained without an increase in the Regular Army or the raising of a Volunteer force.

The investigations of the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee indicate that Clarence W. De Knight has been making himself very officious in Navy matters. The largest fee mentioned by Mr. De Knight as paid to him for lobby services was \$40,000 received from warrant officers of the Navy for his efforts to obtain commission rank and increased pay for them. This work was spread out over fifteen years, and the fee came in instalments. Mr. De Knight also interested himself in increasing the pay of retired non-commissioned officers and privates who had served in the Civil War. In his fight for the warrant officers Mr. De Knight said that a gunner in the Navy named Walsh had collected for him in one year during Mr. De Knight's absence and received fees amounting to \$1,100. This was on a five per cent. commission basis, and indicated that Mr. De Knight in that year received \$22,000 for his work. The witness said he did not know that a law existed against contracts such as those he had made with soldiers and sailors now in the Service or retired, whereby they were to pay a percentage of increased salaries for his services. He insisted that several legal firms in Washington devoted much time to these contracts was to receive fifty per cent. of the first year's increased pay.

The test case of *Vulte v. United States*, involving the right of officers of the Army and Marine Corps to ten per cent. of enlisted men to twenty per cent. increase for service in Porto Rico and Hawaii from May 11, 1908, to Aug. 24, 1912, was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States on March 10 by George A. King, of the firm of King and King, on behalf of ten officers and men, and by Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson on behalf of the United States. This case, it will be remembered, was decided in favor of the claimant by the Court of Claims not quite two years ago, from which decision the attorney for the Government appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. As that court is far behind in its work the case has only just been reached in its regular turn for argument.

Although not directly involved, the case will also have an important bearing on like claims for officers and men of all the Services for the period between July 1, 1906, and May 11, 1908. A decision may be looked for in from three to six weeks. It was pointed out that officers of the Navy receive this increase for duty in Porto Rico and Hawaii and that the court had only recently decided that it was the purpose of Congress in the Army and Navy pay acts of 1908 to equalize the pay of Army and Navy. The Court of Claims in this case had declared the pay equal, but the Government by this appeal is trying to show that the Act of May 11, 1908, fixed the pay of the Army officers in these places at a lower rate than the Act of May 13, 1908, fixed that of Navy officers.

In reply to a request for information the Secretary of the Navy stated the following facts: "On June 30, 1913, there were 48,068 enlisted men in the Navy, and they were serving the following enlistments: Under tenth enlistment, 36; under ninth enlistment, 89; under eighth enlistment, 172; under seventh enlistment, 224; under sixth enlistment, 364; fifth enlistment, 658; under fourth enlistment, 1,385; under third enlistment, 4,015; under second enlistment, 10,040; under first enlistment, 31,085; total, 48,068. This would seem to indicate that by far the greater percentage of men are not dissatisfied. The number of first enlistment men was then 64.67 per cent., and the balance of our enlisted personnel, 35.33 per cent., represented men who were serving the second or subsequent enlistments. You will observe that this percentage is one-third of the enlisted personnel enrolled. For the year ending June 30, 1912, we re-enlisted 54 per cent. of the discharged men who, by virtue of their first enlistment records, would be allowed to re-enlist. For the year ending June 30 last the re-enlistments reached 57 per cent. Touching upon desertions, our records show that in 1909 they were nine per cent., and I am happy to inform you that there has been a steady and gradual decrease until now they are less than four per cent."

The Navy Department is in receipt of a despatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher from the U.S.S. Florida at Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2 p.m., March 8, 1914, which stated that the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Des Moines has reported to him from Tampico that in an encounter on March 6 ten miles beyond Altamira the federals were defeated and were falling back to Tampico. The constitutionalists were reported to number about 4,000 and the federals 1,500. The Hermione (British) and the Dresden (German) were expected to leave Vera Cruz at evening for Tampico. The French cruiser Conde arrived at Vera Cruz on March 6. The U.S.S. Connecticut, with the commander of the Fourth Division on board, and the U.S.S. Minnesota were en route to Tampico. The U.S.S. Solace was expected to leave Sunday afternoon, March 8. The U.S. Navy transport Prairie arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 9, with 400 marines aboard. This will now make available for shore duty a full regiment of about 1,200 men.

The Secretary of War has authorized the sale of certificate of merit badges to any ex-enlisted man of the Army who has received a certificate of merit and who was not in the military service after Jan. 11, 1905, the date on which the issue of certificate of merit badges as articles of uniform was authorized. The Director of the Mint has arranged to have these badges made and issued at the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., at fifty cents each, upon certification by The Adjutant General that the applicant is entitled to receive a badge. Application for certificate to purchase one of these badges should be addressed to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D.C., and should not be accompanied by any money.

The War Department, unless directed to do so by President Wilson, will not reopen the case of James W. McClure, of Paris, Ky., who was excluded from appointment as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, thereby leading his father to prefer charges against Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, former Superintendent, and Major Fred W. Slayden, former Commandant of Cadets, of making false official statements in the matter. Senator Paynter, who had interested himself in the case, has been informed by the War Department that the Academic Board reported that McClure had resigned his cadetship to escape trial, which fact had been regarded sufficient to warrant the disapproval of his application for a new appointment.

The Army Appropriation bill will be taken up by the Senate Military Committee March 16. Not only will the Field Officers' Manchu bill receive serious consideration, but a number of other new legislative recommendations from the War Department. In a modified form the bill for consolidation of the permanent staff officers with line will be submitted to the committee.

The Secretary of the Navy will present the diplomas to the graduates of the Naval Medical School which takes place on April 2. Dr. William J. White, of the Government Hospital for the Insane, will deliver the annual address.

The application of Col. W. C. Butler, 24th U.S. Inf., for retirement after forty years' service, was approved by the Secretary of War March 12. He was granted four months' leave before his retirement becomes effective.

Lieut. Col. Harris L. Roberts, 22d U.S. Inf., according to a decision of the Adjutant General is promoted March 13, 1914, by the retirement of Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., Colonel Roberts is an extra number.

The British naval estimates for 1914-15 amount to \$257,750,000, an increase of \$13,700,000 over last year. The new construction program provides for four battle-line will be submitted to the committee.

An order from the War Department announcing a new system of paying retired officers of the Army will be found under our Army head in this issue.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

(Continued from page 876.)

Wyo., and his last post of duty was at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Comdr. John P. J. Ryan, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list March 4, 1914, for physical disability in the line of duty. He was born in New York Sept. 5, 1869, and appointed a naval cadet Sept. 6, 1886. He resigned in February, 1890, and was reappointed in May of the same year. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1895, and was appointed an assistant engineer in April, 1896. He was made ensign March 3, 1899; lieutenant, junior grade, April 17, 1899; lieutenant July 2, 1901; lieutenant commander July 1, 1907, and commander 1913.

First Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th U.S. Cav., was retired for disability incident to the Service on March 7, 1914. He has been under treatment at Takoma Park, D.C., and originally entered the Service as a private Oct. 2, 1897, in the 23d U.S. Infantry. He served from Sept. 8, 1899, to May 11, 1901, in the Philippines as private, sergeant, first sergeant and battalion sergeant major of the 38th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He accepted the appointment of second lieutenant, 9th U.S. Cavalry, Sept. 27, 1901.

Ensign Lambert Lambertson, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list for physical disability in the line of duty March 3, 1914. He was born in New Hampshire Nov. 20, 1887, and entered the Navy July 8, 1907. He has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

The retirement of Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., March 12, promotes Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, Adjutant General's Department, Major Daniel B. Devore, Inf., and Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf. When 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 28th Inf., who is on a sick leave, is examined for captain, 1st Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Jubal A. Early, 20th Inf., will be promoted.

NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF '68.

Commodore W. H. Beehler, U.S.N., as acting secretary of the survivors of the class that entered the Naval Academy in 1864, has issued a circular letter dated at Annapolis, Md., March 11, announcing that the class proposes to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. Commodore Beehler says: "Col. R. M. Thompson wanted to give the dinner in his house in Washington, but more want to celebrate here, and he now wants to be the host and give the dinner at the same time and place as the regular annual Naval Academy alumni dinner. We want all the survivors, including turnbacks, bilgers and all who were in the class during 1864-1868, to be present on Thursday, June 4, 1914. A regular invitation will follow to all survivors, and all who have considered the plan so far have expressed intention to be present."

Commodore Beehler has prepared and issued, in a handsome pamphlet, a list of midshipmen who were sworn in to fight for the Union in the Civil War and ordered to the Naval Academy at Newport, R.I., with data in regard to all who were connected with the class that entered in 1864, during the four years until graduation in 1868. He says: "The data are incomplete, especially in regard to those who did not graduate, and there is no available information concerning those of whom data are lacking in this record. This list serves to show that some data are missing, and any information concerning the names and especially of those who may be still living, with their present post-office address, will be appreciated by the acting class secretary. Col. Robert Means Thompson has perpetuated the memory of this class by the bronze doors of the Naval Academy Chapel that has the complete list of all those who graduated with this class in 1868, arranged according to standing at graduation, in raised block letters on the inside faces of the folding doors."

The known survivors of the class are given in the pamphlet as follows: Rear Admirals R. R. Ingersoll, Adolphus Marix, R. P. Rodgers, Seaton Schroeder, F. J. Drake, T. C. McLean, C. T. Forse, E. K. Moore, J. D. Adams, J. M. Hawley, T. H. Stevens, Richard Wainwright, J. A. Rodgers, Perry Garst, Frederick Singer, A. B. Speyers, N. E. Niles, G. P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N.; Brig. Gens. Allen Smith, J. C. Muhlenberg, U.S.A.; Commodores A. V. Wadhams, W. H. Beehler, W. S. Moore, R. G. Davenport, U.S.N.; Capt. J. F. Moser, U.S.N.; Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, R. T. Jasper, C. A. Adams, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. A. C. McMechan, U.S.N.; Capt. G. E. Sage, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. L. Tremain, Ambrose Wyckoff, F. E. Upton, Webster Doty, W. C. Strong, C. A. Clarke, U.S.N.; Ensign H. C. Longnecker, U.S.N.; Chief Gunner C. H. Venable, U.S.N.; Messrs. Robert M. Thompson, R. C. Derby, S. R. Crumbaugh, Horace McElroy, T. A. DeBlois, J. B. Robinson, G. C. Wallace, T. M. Etting, A. H. Parsons, F. J. Symmes, C. D. Gray, J. C. Richberg, E. W. Creecy, Nisbet Turnbull, B. W. Johnson, A. M. Legg, W. B. Goddard, J. T. C. Hoffman, C. N. Scott, Caldwell Yeaman, W. T. Goundie, C. M. Mott.

THE KOEHLER COURT-MARTIAL.

Various witnesses have been examined during the past week at the G.C.M. at Fort Terry, N.Y., for the trial of Major B. M. Koehler, U.S.A. These witnesses included Miss Sophia M. Koehler, sister of the accused; Major A. Moses, Capt. G. Robinson, Capt. G. W. Cocheu, Lieut. T. O. Humphrey, Sergt. Harvey Kernan, H.C., Sergeants Byers and Cornish, 146th Co., C.A.C.; Sergeant Shupinski and Privates Keene, Wallhead and Thurston, 88th Co., Sergts. Lewis Murphy, Alfred Welling and Albert R. Reid, 79th Co., S. Simpson, 31st Co., and Allan A. Davis, 19th Co., and Sergt. W. J. O'Brien, 146th Co.

The court adjourned on March 12 to await further orders. It may reconvene at Governors Island, N.Y., instead of at Fort Terry. The explanation of the adjournment is that the defense has asked for a week or so in which to prepare its final plea.

So many sensational stories have appeared in the daily papers regarding the case, in which conspiracy against Major Koehler has been alleged, that Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, to correct some of them, made the following statement:

"The charges were presented to me from, I think, eighteen different witnesses. I knew of the report that they were the result of a conspiracy. I directed Capt. James J. Mayes, attached to the headquarters of the Eastern Department at Governors Island, to make a personal investigation of the charges. At my direction

Captain Mayes went to Major Koehler and went over the list of persons who had preferred charges against him, learning from Major Koehler every idea that he had of the possible motive of such persons in preferring the charges. Captain Mayes then went to see every witness personally. He took their testimony independently of the charges that had been presented to the Department. He investigated the motives of the accusers and found only four who had possible ulterior motives.

"All of this information was sent to me so that I had before me Major Koehler's statement and two sets of statements from witnesses. I went over this material myself and decided that the only way to prove the falsity or truth of these charges was by a court-martial. I directed the Judge Advocate General to select a judge advocate for the trial who could not have any possible interest in or connection with the case.

"Major Koehler had presented his resignation to the Department, which I refused to accept. Then his brother, who lives in Nebraska, came to me with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and some other member of Congress and told me that Major Koehler had made a mistake in resigning, that he had been forced into that action by fear of the court-martial, that he was innocent and that he wished to withdraw the resignation. I told them that it was unnecessary to do anything, for I would direct that a court-martial be held.

"It was at first ordered that the trial should be closed to the public. Objection was made to this secrecy. Accordingly I ordered that the trial be an open one. Then the defense objected to this action, and under the law pertaining to such cases where the defense objects to an open trial I directed that the question of keeping the trial open to the public be left to the court. The court held that the trial should not be open to the public.

"That is all there is to it. If the court finds that the charges against Major Koehler are false, those persons who preferred the charges will be court-martialed."

PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORT THOMAS.

The following is a list of the passengers who sailed on the Army transport Thomas from San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1914, for Manila: Major Gen. T. H. Barry; Lieut. Col. T. H. Slavens, Q.M. Corps, wife and son; Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., A.D.C.; Capt. Rush R. Wallace, U.S.M.C., and wife; Capt. F. S. L. Price, 8th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C.; Capt. T. E. Backstrom, U.S.M.C., wife and two children; Capt. R. S. Fitch, 8th Cav., and wife; Capt. Edson I. Small, P.S.; P.A. Surg. William L. Mann, jr., U.S.N., and wife; 1st Lieut. J. A. Green, C.A.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. Frank O. Smith, P.S., and wife; 1st Lieut. Albert E. Kaempfer, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Rackley, P.S., and wife; 1st Lieut. J. C. Thomas, P.S., and wife; 2d Lieut. A. C. Sanderford, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. J. J. Christian, 7th Cav., and wife; 2d Lieut. O. A. Eastwood, C.A.C.; Misses H. M. Pickel, E. S. Hess and M. A. Davis, Army Nurse Corps; John Flynn Navy paymaster clerk, and wife; Ferdinand Ruggles, clerk, Q.M. Corps; Mrs. A. B. Warfield and two children, family Captain Warfield, 2d F.A.; Mrs. H. M. Knoll, wife Major Frank Knoll, P.C.

For Honolulu: Major Gen. W. H. Carter and wife; Major E. B. Gose, 25th Inf., and wife; Paymr. P. J. Willett, U.S.N.; Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 1st F.A.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Pillow, 13th Cav., A.D.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. J. D. Reardon, 11th Inf., A.D.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. G. S. Gay, 1st F.A.; 2d Lieut. William C. Rose, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold Geiger, C.A.C.; F. J. Dougherty, clerk, Q.M. Corps; Frank Herbig, clerk, Q.M. Corps, and wife; Mrs. E. K. Massee, wife of Captain, judge advocate; Miss Jennie E. Lewis, aunt Civil Engr. Paul J. Bean; Mrs. Mary C. McCleave, Miss Mary Lawson, members family of Lieut. E. G. McCleave, 25th Inf.; Mrs. James Ulio, mother of Lieutenant Ulio, 1st Inf.; Miss Rose Pegler, Army Nurse Corps.

For Guam: Capt. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C.; Capt. William J. Maxwell, U.S.N.; Lieut. (J.G.) Roy LeC. Stover, U.S.N.; Chaplain J. J. Fleming, U.S.N., wife and mother-in-law.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of the designation of the beneficiary of the late 1st Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th U.S. Inf., in the matter of six months' gratuity pay, is determinative of the value of designations of beneficiaries made in a manner not exactly in conformity with the prescribed method. In 1908 Lieutenant Goodwin in a designation card designated his wife as his beneficiary, but at the time of his death the couple were living apart and the wife had begun divorce proceedings in San Francisco. The officer died in camp at Galveston, Texas, Feb. 5, 1914. Shortly before his death at his request a designation card was made out for him to sign. Present as witnesses at his bedside were Major Charles G. French, 4th U.S. Inf., Capt. W. S. Shields, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and 1st Lieut. W. E. Selbie, 4th U.S. Inf. These officers made affidavit that Lieutenant Goodwin had repeatedly declared in their presence that he desired to make his mother his beneficiary, that the designation card was so drawn up, but that the patient on account of excessive tremor of the hands was unable to sign it. The Comptroller decides that "in view of the fact that the law does not specifically declare how a designation should be made and that it merely commands the Secretary of War to establish regulations requiring designations to be made, I am of the opinion that what was done in this case amounted to a new designation." The payment to the mother is authorized.

The disallowance by the Auditor of the claim of 1st Lieut. E. E. Bennett for horse hire is set aside by the Comptroller on appeal. While engaged on progressive military map work in Florida in February, 1912, the public mount of the officer became unfit for use. Pending the recovery of the animal Lieutenant Bennett hired a private mount at the rate of \$2 a day for two days. There was no advance authority for this private hiring, but later General Bliss, commanding the Eastern Division, recommended the reimbursement of Lieutenant Bennett. Although "an expense of this character should be ordinarily incurred by the proper officers of the Q.M. Department or others having authority," the Comptroller supposes that no officer qualified to give the authority was in the vicinity, and in those circumstances, as the cost of the horse was reasonable, the reimbursement is allowed.

In reply to the application for the reopening of the revision of the claim of Chief Mach. Martin J. Clancy, U.S.N., for mileage at eight cents a mile from Norfolk to Newport News, although he made the travel on a

government conveyance, the Comptroller decides, as on revision, that the statutory right of the claimant to mileage for travel actually performed under proper orders "was not one of which he could be divested by regulation and that his acceptance of the transportation furnished by the Government did not operate as a waiver or estoppel of his claim for mileage."

The Comptroller decides that the fact of a retired enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps being housed, subsisted and treated as an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane does not affect his right to receive the pay and allowances on the retired list as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1907.

RECENT DEATHS.

Pay Dir. George A. Lyon, U.S.N., retired, died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1914. His body was taken to Erie, Pa., where it was interred. He was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 23, 1837, and was appointed in the Navy June 11, 1862, as an assistant paymaster. Pay Director Lyon saw considerable active service during the Civil War. He first served in the Lexington and Tuscomb, of the Mississippi Flotilla, in 1862 and 1863. He participated in the attack on Haines Bluff and in the capture of Arkansas Post, besides taking part in several conflicts on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. He took part in the running of the Vicksburg batteries on the night of April 16, 1863; was in the battle of Grand Gulf and in all the engagements of the Mississippi Squadron during the siege of Vicksburg. Later he was attached to the steam sloop Pontoosuc, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, during 1864-65, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher and in the subsequent engagements on Cape Fear River, which resulted in the surrender of Wilmington, N.C. He afterward served on the James River, Va., until the fall of Richmond. After the war among other duties he served in the Potomac, of the Gulf Squadron; in the Idaho, of the Asiatic Squadron; in the Worcester and Michigan; in the Trenton, on the Asiatic Station; in the U.S.S. New York in March, 1896, and was paymaster of the North Atlantic Squadron, 1896-97. He was a member of the Examining Board in Washington and was in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, to Dec. 1, 1899. He was retired from active service on account of the age limit Dec. 28, 1899, with the rank of rear admiral. Besides his sea duty he served at a number of different shore stations on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

Gen. William Ames, U.S.V., who gained distinction as a soldier in the Civil War from Rhode Island, died at Providence, R.I., March 8, 1914, at his home in Power street. He was seventy-two years old. General Ames was one of the largest manufacturers in the New England states. He was graduated from Brown University in 1863. After serving in the Civil War with distinction as an officer of Rhode Island Infantry and later of the Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, was mustered out in August, 1865, with the rank of brigadier general. He was a member of the University Club, of New York; of the Hope, Agawam, Squantum and Brown University clubs, of Providence. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mrs. Ida Lamar Coleman, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut, and of William Lee Ellis, of Macon, died at Macon, Ga., Jan. 8, 1914. Mrs. Coleman was the daughter of Henry G. Lamar, one time Congressman from Georgia and jurist.

Mr. William H. Thomas, father-in-law of 1st Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died after a brief illness at his home, 4230 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1914, in the seventy-second year of his life. He is survived by his widow and daughters, Mrs. R. P. Shick, of Philadelphia; Mrs. C. H. McCallum, of Erie, Pa., and Mrs. H. S. Brinkerhoff, and the Misses Virginia, Alice and Marjorie Thomas, and by a son, Mr. W. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas had been retired from active business for a number of years, but was formerly general superintendent of motive power of the Southern Railroad.

Mr. Frank Pierce Scowden, father of Lieut. F. F. Scowden, 8th U.S. Inf., died at his home in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1914.

Mr. T. Edward Flanigan, who died March 4, 1914, at his home in Chicago, Ill., 1137 Columbia avenue, was the son of Mrs. Rose Flanigan, 5162 Waterman avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and the late Capt. P. Flanigan, and husband of Eda Jones Flanigan; brother-in-law of Capt. Casper W. Cole, 15th U.S. Cav., and Dr. T. S. Proxmire, M.R.C., of Lake Forest, Ill. Besides his mother and four sisters, he is survived by his wife and four children.

Mr. George Wickes, father of P.A. Surg. G. L. Wickes, U.S.N., died in New York city March 6, 1914, aged seventy years.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, who died in Washington, D.C., March 6, 1914, was married in Paris in 1898 to Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, daughter of the late Bvt. Major George W. Dresser, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Shortly before this Mr. Vanderbilt had had his life insured for \$1,000,000.

Mr. John H. Rock, father of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock, U.S.R.C.S., died at Jeannette, Pa., Feb. 28, 1914. Mr. Rock was a member of the Masons, K. of P., uniform rank, and several other fraternal societies, was a prominent Democrat of Westmoreland county, Pa., and son of one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania.

Miss Hester Margaret Kelly, daughter of Chief Machinist's Mate James A. Kelly, U.S.N., died at her home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1914, of pneumonia, in the twelfth year of her age. "She was a very amiable and lovable child," writes a correspondent, "and the only child of her parents, and her death is a very severe shock to them and the numerous friends of the child. She had been ill for two weeks, and her parents were at her bedside at her death."

William S. Carr, a highly esteemed clerk on duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, died at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., March 6, 1914. Mr. Carr was born in Chemung county, New York, in July, 1847, and spent his early boyhood days there. At the outbreak of the Civil War, when scarcely in his "teens," he enlisted as a volunteer in a New York regiment of Engineers, in which he served with credit until honorably mustered out at the end of the war. Tiring of civil life, he enlisted in the 13th U.S. Infantry, and passed through all the non-commissioned grades until he reached that of regimental sergeant major, in which grade he served for a number of years. He attracted the attention of the

officers at headquarters, Department of Arizona, by his clerical ability and his intelligent handling of Army papers. Later he was ordered to report to the adjutant general of that department for duty in his office, and remained there a great many years, passing through all the various grades until he was made chief clerk to the department commander, which position he filled with credit until 1911, when he was transferred to the new Eastern Division, which was established on Governors Island. Here he remained faithfully performing the duties of chief of one of the important divisions of that office until the day of his death. He worked up until nearly the last moment, dying suddenly of heart failure just after he had retired for the night. Mr. Carr served for more than forty-five years with the Army and was well and favorably known by a large number of officers and enlisted men with whom he came in contact. His remains will be buried in Denver, Colo.

Lieut. Francis C. O'Loughlin, Phil. Scouts, died at Fort Bayard, N.M. He was born in England July 5, 1872, and entered the Army as a private in Company G, 1st Infantry, Aug. 10, 1900, rising to the rank of sergeant. He also served as private, corporal, sergeant and battalion sergeant major, 6th Infantry, to October, 1908, when he was appointed second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1911.

The body of Mrs. Mary Creager Cowles, wife of Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 15th U.S. Cav., is being taken from Fort Bliss, Texas, where she died March 7, 1914, to be buried beside her mother in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Cowles was a daughter of Major Noble H. Creager, U.S.A. Mrs. Cowles leaves one son, four years old; also a brother, W. H. Creager, of New York.

Mrs. Ann E. Carter, mother of Mrs. John S. Marshall, wife of Capt. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, died at the home of her son, Mr. John S. Carter, Chicago, Ill., on March 7, 1914, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years and eight months, having enjoyed all of her mental faculties to the last. Mrs. Carter was the youngest daughter of Deacon John Holmes, of Holmesville, N.Y., and a woman of remarkable personality. She came from a long line of Baptist preachers, one of whom, Obediah Holmes, was for conscience sake imprisoned and publicly whipped in the streets of Boston, because he continued to preach Baptist doctrine against the express commands of the Puritans of that city.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Rhein, of No. 38 East Sixty-first street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ernestine Van Wyck Rhein, to Lieut. John S. Abbott, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Dixie. Miss Rhein is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Frances M. Odell, of Great Neck, L.I., and a descendant of the Van Wycks, who settled in Long Island in the seventeenth century. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1910. Lieutenant Abbott is a son of the late Lieut. John S. Abbott, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in June.

Lieut. H. M. Lammers, U.S.N., and Miss Anna McGill Bailey were married at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1914.

Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., retired, and Miss Marion C. Johnson, oldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Crawford Johnson, of Frederick, Md., were married in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1914, at 1103 Sixteenth street, by the Rev. William John D. Thomas, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Brookland. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Emily Johnson. The sister and two aunts, Mrs. Hoes, wife of Chaplain Arthur R. Hoes, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Maude Gouverneur, were the only persons witnessing the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wyer, of Portland, Me., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Gertrude, to Lieut. Avery Johnson French, Coast Art., U.S.A. Lieutenant French is at present stationed at Fort McKinley, Me. The wedding will take place in June, 1914.

Mrs. E. J. Vineyard, of Kansas City, Mo., announces the marriage of her daughter, Gertrude Maynard Hunt, on Feb. 12, 1914, to Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, 6th U.S. Field Art. On account of unexpected orders to Captain Barnes to proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., the date was advanced, and the wedding was a very quiet one with only immediate relatives of the bride present. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes will be Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., after March 10, 1914.

A quiet home wedding was solemnized March 4, 1914, at the home of Mrs. Henry May, of El Paso, Texas, when her daughter, Mrs. Edna May Sinks, became the bride of Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th U.S. Cav. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Perry J. Rice, of the First Christian Church, and was attended by only relatives and a few intimate friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith left at once for San Diego, Cal., to spend a few weeks with the groom's mother, Mrs. Sebree Smith, after which they will join Lieutenant Smith's troop at Naco, Ariz., where it is on duty guarding the border. The bride was the only daughter of Dr. May, U.S.A., and with her mother has made her home for several years in El Paso, where she has made many friends.

St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., March 7, 1914, was the scene of a lovely naval wedding when Miss Frances Elward Smith, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Gibson Smith, N.G.N.J., and Lieut. Harry Alexander Baldrige, U.S.N., were married in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Washingtonians. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of the church. As the bridal party entered the church the wedding march from Lohengrin was played and also sung by the vested choir. The bride had been a member of the choir for six years. A profusion of palms, ferns, white lilies, roses and lilacs, which decorated the altar, made a beautiful background for the bridal party. The bride, who was given away by General Smith, wore a handsome gown of ivory white charmeuse, draped with silver brocade which formed a court train. The bodice of the gown was covered with tulle and a corsage of real orange blossoms from Florida were fastened at the front of the girdle. Tiny clusters of orange blossoms, brought by the bridegroom from California, adorned the train, and the long tulle bridal veil was arranged to fall from a point lace Mob cap. The bride carried a small ivory-bound prayer book, from which orange blossoms and lilies of the valley fell in a shower. Miss Lawrie Elward Smith, who was her sister's maid of honor, wore a charming frock of shaded green chiffon draped over white satin. She wore a picture hat trimmed with apple blossoms and carried a

leghorn hat filled with ferns and white spring blossoms. The best man was Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., and Mrs. Frank Moody, of New York, matron of honor. The ushers, like the bridegroom and Captain McLean, wore the full dress uniform. They were Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench, Lieut. D. A. Weaver, and Lieut. J. B. Gilmer, all of the Navy, and Mr. Irving Elward Smith, brother of the bride. A wedding breakfast was served in the home of the bride's parents, in the Avenue of the Presidents. Palms, ferns, and pink and white azaleas, roses and tulips decorated the house, and a string orchestra played throughout the afternoon. Mrs. Smith assisted her son-in-law and daughter in receiving. Late in the day Lieutenant Baldrige and his bride left Washington, and on April 2 they will sail from San Francisco for a trip to China, Japan, and the Philippines. Lieutenant Baldrige is aid to Rear Admiral Cowie, of the Asiatic Fleet. The bride's traveling costume consisted of a handsome Paquin model of dark blue cheviot, with a small black toque with touches of burnt orange satin.

Major and Mrs. I. C. Jenks announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to Mr. Robert A. Mitchell, of Chicago. Mr. Mitchell is a brother of Capt. E. B. Mitchell, 14th U.S. Inf. Major Jenks is on duty as inspector instructor of the West Virginia National Guard and resides at 1308 Quarrier street, Charleston, W. Va.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. E. J. Pike, 15th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 24, 1914.

A son was born at Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 19, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. B. P. Lamb, 25th U.S. Inf.

A son, Cullison Cady, was born to the wife of Acting Dental Surg. F. C. Cady, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., Feb. 3.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. C. W. Harlow, 4th U.S. Field Art., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 26.

Mrs. Alexander Austin Stark and younger son are spending March at the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

Comdr. Richard Drace White, U.S. Naval Attaché at Rome, and Mrs. White are spending a month in Egypt.

Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowles are at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

A son was born on Feb. 28, 1914, at Philadelphia, Pa., to Naval Constr. J. G. Tawresey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tawresey.

Rear Admiral John V. B. Bleecker, U.S.N., is registered at the Hotel Louis Le Grand, Paris, France, for a brief stay.

Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, U.S.N., retired, who is residing at New London, Conn., has been laid up with a broken hip since last October.

Lieut. J. R. Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison were hosts at an informal supper and dance at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., March 5.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., and his daughter, Miss Katherine Knight, gave a dinner party at the naval station, Newport, R.I., March 10.

Lieut. A. B. Chaffin, 29th U.S. Inf., will be detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College. He will report for duty about April 5.

Lieut. Harry A. Baldrige, U.S.N., and his bride, who was Miss Frances Elward Smith, daughter of Brig. Gen. Robert Gibson Smith, of Washington, are at the Wolcott, New York city.

Mrs. Swinburne, wife of Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., was hostess at a large reception just before Lent in Paris, France, where she and the Admiral are spending several months.

Mrs. Hiram Irwin, wife of Lieutenant Irwin, U.S.N., who is spending the winter with her parents, Comdr. William White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White, in Washington, was hostess at bridge on March 7.

Miss Mary Engs, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradford, in Washington, for the past six weeks, has returned to New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Thomas De Witt Milling, U.S.A., who was sent to Europe by the War Department to make a special study of the progress of aviation, has about completed his work and will sail March 18 for New York.

Dr. J. H. Holland, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has changed his address from Manila, P.I., to the Shubrick Apartments, Fourth, South and West Temple streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, where he will practice medicine.

The Duke and Duchess of Richelieu are registered at the Shoreham, Washington. The Duchess of Richelieu was formerly Miss Douglas Wise, of Baltimore, Md., daughter of the late Capt. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N.

Capt. Samuel Creed Cardwell, U.S.A., arrived at Louisville, Ky., March 1, from Washington, to join his wife and little son, who are the guests of Mrs. N. A. Cardwell and Mrs. Paul Burlingame at their home in Fountain Court.

Mrs. C. L. J. Frohwitter was taken very ill Feb. 27 with a complete mental and physical nervous breakdown. She is now under the constant care of Drs. Oligbrie and Walsh, also a trained nurse, at the Romano Apartments, San Antonio, Texas.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., was held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, March 10, 1914, at half-past five o'clock. After dinner a paper was read by Comrade ex-Lieut. Gov. Gideon S. Ives, entitled "General Meade."

Among those entertaining parties at the tea and dance in Masonic Hall, Newport, R.I., March 7, were Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart, Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., and Miss Doris Durell, Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dallam, Lieut. Joe R. Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison.

First Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army March 7, 1914, was born in Texas Feb. 5, 1881. He entered the Service as a second lieutenant of Field Artillery June 10, 1907. He became first lieutenant, 6th Field Artillery, July 26, 1907, and was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps the next month.

Comdr. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley gave a dinner in Washington March 7 for Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Berry, who are stopping with them. Additional guests were Lieut. Col. Clement M. Flagler, U.S.A., Comdr. Thomas Senn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Senn, Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brittain.

Mrs. Edward M. Hughes is the guest of her brother in New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin, jr., U.S.N., gave a bridge party in Washington March 7.

A daughter was born March 4, 1914, to Mrs. George E. Lake, wife of Lieutenant Lake, U.S.N., at Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on March 7.

Pay Insp. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bonnaffon were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 7, before the regular Saturday night dance.

Col. William W. Harts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harts entertained at a dinner of twelve covers at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 5, for their house guest, Miss Alice Blackinton, of North Attleboro, Mass.

Major J. H. Rice, U.S.A., is in New York at the Hotel Astor for a part of a two weeks' leave of absence, and will return this week to San Antonio, Texas, where he has command of the United States arsenal.

Mrs. James L. Lusk, who has been the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Wood, of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., is spending a few days with Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis, of Belmont road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Hoffer, of New York, is the house guest of Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baldwin in Washington, where they entertained at a luncheon in her honor on March 8 at the Chevy Chase Club.

Lieut. Harold V. McKittrick, U.S.N., and Mrs. McKittrick, of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., arrived at Portsmouth, Va., where they were called on account of the illness of Mrs. McKittrick's mother.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., who has spent the past month visiting in Detroit, Mich., and in Pittsburgh, Pa., returned to her home in Washington, D.C., on March 9.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett were "at home" at their quarters at the Marine Barracks, Washington, March 9. Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, U.S.N., assisted in receiving.

Lieut. R. B. Sutton, U.S.A., who is stationed at Fort Monroe, spent last week in Philadelphia. He was one of those present at the dinner and theater party given by Mrs. Frank Evans for her house guest, Miss Susan Ristine, of Boston.

Capt. H. M. Merriam, U.S.A., in charge of the Coast Artillery Militia in Maine, with Mrs. Merriam is in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days before going to Washington, D.C., for a visit of a week on business connected with the Captain's duties.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Breckinridge, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., and Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were among the guests at the dinner given by the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House on March 9.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Yates, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., is to sail for Manila from San Francisco, Cal., in the transport Sheridan April 6. His daughter Georgia has returned to New York city from a nine months' visit abroad with Mrs. Edith Cooper Hartman's travel class. Miss Yates was met by her mother in New York, and both will sail for Manila on the July transport, joining Colonel Yates there about Aug. 1. This will be the third tour of Lieutenant Colonel Yates in the Philippines.

Secretary Daniels, who refused several months ago to receive the resignation of Lieut. William W. Smith, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. California, who wished to enter civil employment, announced on March 7, 1914, the acceptance of the resignation, owing to Lieutenant Smith's continued bad health. A board of medical officers reported Lieutenant Smith as unfit for duty because of service in the tropics and recommended two months' sick leave. He has had eight years and nine months' sea duty and six years of other duty, and entered the Navy Sept. 8, 1898. He was born in Kentucky Feb. 11, 1882.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Kay Bartlett gave a large reception and dance in the post hall at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 6, in honor of the officers of the 2d Cavalry and their families, recently arrived there. The dance hall was decorated with masses of feathery pine, one end being fixed up as a cosy corner, with easy chairs and low lights, where Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett received, aided by Col. and Mrs. Nicholson. The 2d Cavalry orchestra, considered one of the best in the Service, played a delightful program from behind a screen of evergreen ropes. The supper room, where supper was served at midnight, was decorated in palms also and quantities of jonquils, the Cavalry yellow being carried out in the refreshments also. Besides the post people there were guests present from Burlington, Vt.

Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, of the British navy, visited San Antonio, Texas, March 4. He began his sightseeing tour early in the forenoon and finished long after the sun sank behind the western hills. The day, he says, will be one of pleasant memories. He saw officers and troops of the U.S. Army and was personally introduced to a number of the officers. He saw the Alamo and the missions and learned something more of Texas history, and later in the day met some of San Antonio's women at a thé dansant. Among those in his party were Lieut. Col. F. A. Chapa, of Governor Colquitt's staff; Lieutenant Cavendish, aid to Admiral Cradock; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commander of the Southern Department; Gen. Henry Hutchings, Adjutant General of Texas; Lieut. Col. J. W. Heard, U.S.A., of the Southern Department.

Complimentary reference to Capt. Frank Tompkins and Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., appears in a recent report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on "Education in Vermont." Speaking of Norwich University the report says: "The commandant, detailed from the U.S. Army, is in charge of discipline and military instruction. The institution has been fortunate in the last three years in having as commandant Captain Tompkins, whose detail is just closing, and who has given a most devoted and effective service in the military department." Captain Tompkins is now with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Of the University of Vermont, where Captain Reeves is stationed, the report says: "Military drill and instruction are required of all students, except medical students, for three hours a week for two years. This is at present admirably administered by a most competent and faithful officer detailed by the U.S. Army."

A son was born to the wife of Asst. Civil Engr. G. A. Duncan, U.S.N., at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 7, 1914.

Mrs. McNeely, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., is registered at the Richmond, Washington.

Col. W. A. Spaulding, U.S.A., and Mrs. Spaulding, of Middletown, Conn., are guests at the Wolcott, New York city.

A son, Karl Waldeman Trometre, was born to the wife of Ord. Sergt. Carl Trometre, U.S.A., at Camp Keithley, P.I., Jan. 12, 1914.

A son, Henry Carpenter Smither, jr., was recently born to the wife of Capt. H. C. Smither, U.S.A., Gen. Staff, at Washington, D.C.

Col. Lotus Niles, U.S.A., after spending several months in different Eastern cities, visiting relatives and friends, will be the guest for several days of Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., before returning to his home at San Antonio, Texas.

Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at West Point, N.Y., has been invited to review the 13th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn on Thursday night, April 2, and has accepted the invitation. Major Clayton some years ago was adjutant of the 13th.

The second of the Navy relief tea dances at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., March 10, was a great success. Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder. Mrs. Chester Wells and Mrs. Evans took the tickets.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Matile, 24th U.S. Inf., gave a most delightful reception recently to Gen. and Mrs. Matile in their prettily decorated "Nipa Home" on Corregidor, P.I., to which all the Army officers and ladies on the island were invited. The Coast Artillery band added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Comdr. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley were dinner hosts in Washington on March 7, entertaining in honor of Lieut. Comdr. Robert Berry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Berry, of Annapolis, Md., who were their house guests over the week-end. Mrs. Crosley was also hostess at a buffet luncheon of forty-five guests in honor of Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, on March 7.

At the "original day" program following the nineteenth anniversary luncheon of the organization of the Woman's Club of El Paso, Texas, held at the Toltec club house in the city on March 4, two Army women were represented by their work: Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, who played two musical compositions, which were warmly applauded, and Miss Grace Virginia Logan, who exhibited paintings in water colors and oils.

Mrs. C. H. T. Lowndes, wife of Medical Inspector Lowndes, U.S.N., entertained a luncheon party at Washington March 12 for Mrs. W. C. Braisted, wife of Surgeon Braisted, U.S.N. The other guests were Mrs. John A. Shaffroth, Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer, Mrs. J. Harry Covington, Mrs. T. J. Cowie, Mrs. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Martin T. Trench, Mrs. R. N. Kennedy, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. C. B. Brittain, Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, Mrs. J. L. Bristow and Mrs. R. E. Ledbetter.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The recovery from its grave on Mexican soil of the body of the American ranchman, Clemente Vergara, who his friends said had been done to death by the Mexicans, has been the unusual feature of the week's developments in the Mexican situation. The body was brought across the Rio Grande shortly after midnight of March 8, about four miles down the river from Palafox. At first it was said that the body had been dug up and brought to American territory by Texas Rangers, but the official report of Captain Sanders, of the Rangers, showed the incorrectness of the rumor. He said his men had not crossed the Rio. The body was disinterred at Hidalgo which is on the Mexican side in view of Palafox. Governor Colquitt, of Texas, began an investigation of the Vergara case on March 9. He ordered Adjutant General Hutchings to proceed at once to Laredo, and that photographs be taken of the wounds and disfigurement of the body of Vergara, who was captured on Feb. 13 by Federal soldiers. On the same day Governor Colquitt severely arraigned the State Department, saying that the Vergara case is only one of many instances of the "brutalities which are being constantly practiced in our neighbor republic."

Reports on the removal of Vergara's body were made by Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th U.S. Inf., to the War Department through Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department, and by A. B. Garrett, U.S. Consul at Nuevo Laredo, to the State Department. Captain Howard said that the body was taken from the Hidalgo Cemetery by relatives of Vergara and hired Mexicans. Four bullet holes were found, but no signs of torture. The neck was chafed, but not broken. The identification seemed reliable to Captain Howard. Consul Garrett reported also that the exhumation and removal were done by other persons than the Texas Rangers.

The excitement caused by the Vergara exhumation resulted in the most vigorous stand yet taken by the State Department in connection with the killing of American citizens in Mexico. Secretary of State Bryan sent a telegram on March 10 to Chargé O'Shaughnessy, of the U.S. Embassy in the city of Mexico, directing him to call attention of the Huerta government to the official reports on the killing of Vergara which showed that he had been killed by soldiers of the Federal army. Secretary Bryan also directed Mr. O'Shaughnessy to demand that the Huerta government apprehend and punish the persons responsible for the death of Vergara.

Mexican officials have denied that the identification of Vergara's body is complete and this denial is taken as a sign that the Federals will seek to evade responsibility. Military officials in the city of Mexico say they find it difficult, if not virtually impossible, to give full protection to foreigners because American Mexicans, acting as spies and carrying on the rebel propaganda, when arrested claim American citizenship, expecting to escape punishment. They think the recent course of the Washington Government will tempt the Mexicans to join the rebels in the belief that they will be safe from arrest and punishment.

No further steps have been taken by the commission appointed to examine the body of Benton. The Mexican situation was discussed in two Parliaments on March 10. In the British House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was asked whether it was possible to refer the question of redress for the killing of W. S. Benton to The Hague for arbitration. Sir Edward replied that although technically and theoretically it was possible, there is no satisfaction

to be obtained by arbitration, and he was not prepared to admit that in this case arbitration would be the most fitting method for obtaining redress. In the French Chamber of Deputies Premier Domergue referred to the grave results of the Mexican civil war to the numerous French interests in that country. "We have refrained from all intervention in the interior of Mexico," he said. "We have faith in the government at Washington, but when the moment comes we shall not fail to ask satisfaction for the injuries suffered by French interests."

General Villa has consented to pose for an American moving picture concern in a series of films purporting to give a sketch of his life, to correct the impression that he is an uncouth bandit and to demonstrate that he is really serious and dignified in mien and carriage. Minister of the Interior Alcocer, of the Huerta government, denies the reports that have been current in the Mexican capital relative to Japanese colonization projects in Mexico. It is reported that the Japanese Minister to Mexico who is strongly anti-American, is responsible for the exaggeration of the colonization rumors in the hope of annoying the United States, and he is even charged in some quarters with having recommended to the Tokio government the west coast of Mexico as suitable for colonization, intimating the desirability of the Japanese obtaining a foothold on the continent.

Some interesting figures as to the shipment of arms into Mexico, through El Paso, Texas, since the embargo was raised on Feb. 4 has been prepared by Mr. Z. L. Cobb, Collector of Customs at El Paso. There have been 2,583,950 rounds of cartridges alone, for which the constitutionalists paid \$157,000 gold, and twenty small field guns, for which they paid \$9,000. This does not include five siege guns from New York. An agent of an arms company, which has been dealing with the constitutionalists, announced that he had closed a contract with General Villa for the entire output of the factories in the United States for the next six months.

TO REPEAL CANAL TOLL EXEMPTION.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1922) to repeal the act which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade from tolls at the Panama Canal, in their report in favor of its passage say: "In reporting the canal bill during the last Congress your committee recommended uniform tolls. By an amendment vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States were exempted.

"The purpose of this bill is to repeal that exemption, in order to promote equality at the canal. In the former report, made long before any foreign government voiced an opinion or complaint, we recognized that treaty stipulations required uniform tolls, though we did not base our action solely on that ground, but emphasized the wise policy of fair treatment to our own people and the propriety of permitting our Government to collect the expense of operating the canal from the commerce using it rather than to remit part of the tolls, allow a portion of the commerce to pass through free, and make the deficit up by taxing our people and paying it out of the Treasury. We still recognize those reasons as sound, but deem it proper now to consider the international situation and our obligations and policy in relation thereto. True, there has as yet been no friction nor even strained relations with foreign governments, but we are advised that the opposite party to the principal treaty under which the canal was constructed fails to approve our action in providing for exemption or to concur in our construction of the treaty. Other maritime countries hold the same dissenting opinion, and in the whole family of nations we stand alone in our contention. In such a situation it is not always necessary or wise to urge our contention, even though fully convinced of our abstract right. It is sometimes advisable in the interest of prosperity and good-will to omit something which we may have undoubted right to do, but which is not actually required by specific duty. We are not disturbed by the taunt made for a purpose, that repeal would be truckling and yielding to foreign demands. A similar taunt could be hurled against any man or nation honorable enough to comply with contracts or generous enough to promote friendly relations by according respectful consideration to views of the opposite party.

"From high sources in this and other countries and from men yet alive who participated in the formation of the various treaties, men whose veracity and integrity cannot be questioned, come unequivocal statements that the language of the treaty controlling the imposition of tolls was not intended to permit such discrimination. Even if it were a close question with the balance tending in our favor we could not afford, in a matter of national honor, to contend or even debate, especially a proposition which involves a policy not in the interest of our entire people, but in the interest of a small special class in whose favor the exemption operates against the general interest of the entire people."

A WORD OF COMMENDATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I feel that I must take time to commend you for your recent editorial on the "Exemptions in the Arbitration Treaties." It recalls the former days of journalism when editors had not forgotten, or neglected, the pure literary as well as the pure logical form of discourse. In these days when journalism has reduced itself to photography and humor, no one looks for education to the press, but only to be amused or shocked.

Your editorial to which I refer was in a style that was delightful, and its reasoning was cogent and lucid to the last degree. We hope you will find time to continue this special line of work. Someone must do it; otherwise, we are in danger of bringing up a race of beings untrained in the literary graces, and unknown to logical form. The tendency of the times is to lose sight entirely of beauty in our scramble for mere quantity. One is filled with consternation as he contemplates the vast output of mere written words in the form of periodicals and books, made possible by the typewriter, the typesetting machine and the high speed presses, through which one looks almost in vain for even slight reminiscences of Addison or de Quincey.

I showed the editorial in question to Mr. Fred J. Phillips, who was private secretary to Gen. Chester A. Arthur, when President of the United States, and who has a wide familiarity with all the standard works, and he pronounced it one of the best he had read.

If we may look in the technical press for what we so much miss these days in the daily newspapers of the land, we shall feel that they serve a purpose entirely outside that for which they are specially intended, and we shall wish them most heartily a still wider field of influence.

B. L. BURROWS.

Pelham Park and City Island Railway Company, Inc., No. 136 Liberty street, New York, March 12, 1914.

READY FOR ANY EVENT.

Texas City, Texas, March 8, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to the possibility of the 2d Division at Texas City and Galveston, Texas, being relieved by the 1st Division, it is my belief that in case the United States is forced to resort to armed intervention in Mexico the 2d Division is entitled to the honor of being the first body of troops to set foot on Mexican soil. I do not believe it would be fair to deprive the 2d Division of this honor after its having been in the field for so long preparing itself for the hardships of a possible campaign. It is true that the camp life has indeed been far from pleasant, but that only strengthens the belief that the 2d Division is entitled to whatever honor might be attendant to a first campaign.

There are certain of the troops in this division that have been on the border and under canvas for over two years, and it is believed that such troops are deserving of first consideration. I firmly believe that the 2d Division as a whole had rather remain intact somewhere on the border as long as there is any possibility of armed intervention in Mexico than to be relieved now at the very time when a crisis seems so near at hand. Through long and efficient training the 2d Division has been welded into what is, without doubt, the most formidable fighting unit in the history of the world, and while we do not court war we, as a division, are thoroughly prepared to carry on a successful campaign.

CAMPAIGNER.

An official despatch to the War Department March 9, 1914, was received from Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Sandy Hook, N.J., which reported the bursting of a 12-inch B.R.L. at 2 p.m., March 9, on the proving ground. The despatch also stated that Lieut. William A. Pendleton, Coast Art., U.S.A., was slightly injured. It has not been determined whether the accident was due to a flaw in the forgings of the rifle or to other causes. It is believed that the gun is ruined. Unofficial accounts state that the breach of the gun was hurled to the rear for more than a quarter of a mile, and landed on the lawn of the Officers' Club. A piece of steel, weighing more than a hundred pounds, was thrown with mighty force against the concrete bomb-proof wall, behind which were Col. E. B. Babbitt and several other officers. It plowed half way through the concrete before it was halted. Another great fragment of steel from the wrecked gun was hurled a mile away, and smaller pieces fell in a shower on the cottages of the life savers, more than a mile distant. The gun had been loaded under the direction of 1st Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who was in charge of the firing squad of eight men. Just when the gun was fired he was standing on the observation bridge, thirty feet above the level of the proving grounds, when a bolt from the breech mechanism tore through his leg just below the knee. He was hurried to the Fort Hancock Hospital. The heavy projectile, which ordinarily would have a range of eight to ten miles, fell close in shore and ricocheted along for about a mile.

The only individuals who have been appointed as probational second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., are Wistar M. Chubb, now first lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and John C. Gotwals, now second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. The nomination of the latter was confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1914. There are at present no probational second lieutenants of the Corps of Engineers.

First Sergt. Patrick Morgan, U.S.A., who was retired April, 1913, from Company L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, U.S.A., will spend a year abroad visiting his home in George Bellaw, County Louth, Ireland.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., MARCH 12, 1914. WAR DEPT.

Col. John W. Ruckman and Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., are detailed members of a board of officers appointed in Par. 34, S.O. 59, March 13, 1913, for purpose of considering location of batteries, searchlights, observing stations and buildings requisite for gun, mortar, mine defense barracks and quarters and administrative and other buildings connected with the accommodation of garrison of four companies of Coast Artillery at Cape Henry, vice Majors George Blakely and William Chamberlain, C.A.C., relieved.

Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., detailed as recorder of Joint Army and Navy Board appointed for purpose of making report upon the subject of necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, vice Major William Chamberlain, C.A.C., relieved.

Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., detailed as member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Major William Chamberlain, C.A.C., relieved.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Edward R. Guinan, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps was accepted by the President, to take effect March 10.

Major Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Kansas City and assume charge of Kansas City office of Q.M. Corps, relieving Major William R. Grove, Q.M.C., who proceeds to Philadelphia for duty.

The following changes in assignments and duties of officers of Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Col. John V. White from duty in North Atlantic Coast Artillery District to Charleston and assume command of South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Col. Frederick S. Strong from command of South Atlantic Coast Artillery District to Fort Worden and assume command of Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.

Chaplain John E. Rochford, 1st Field Art., transferred by request to Coast Artillery Corps.

The retirement of Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., from active service on March 12, 1914, under requirements of Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced.

Colonel Van Orsdale will proceed home.

Sick leave four months to Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, C.A.C. Leave three months, May 4, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C.

Lieut. Col. William M. Wright, Infantry, detailed for service to fill a vacancy in Adjutant General's Department, March 13, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, A.G., relieved from detail in that department, March 12, 1914.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 9, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Captains to be Majors.

Alfred B. Putnam, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.

Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.

Ernest D. Peek, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.

George R. Spalding, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.
 Elliott J. Dent, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Major Herbert Deakney, promoted.
 W. Goff Caples, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Major Charles S. Brownell, promoted.

First Lieutenants to be Captains.

Edward D. Ardery, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.
 Charles K. Rockwell, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.
 James G. Steese, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.
 Roger G. Alexander, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, promoted.
 James A. O'Connor, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, promoted.
 Lewis H. Watkins, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Capt. Ernest D. Peck, promoted.
 Gilbert E. Humphrey, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Capt. George R. Spalding, promoted.
 Richard Park, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Capt. Elliott J. Dent, promoted.
 Daniel I. Sultan, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice Capt. W. Goff Caples, promoted.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

William C. Sherman, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.
 Rudolph C. Kuldell, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.
 Roscoe C. Crawford, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, to fill original vacancy.
 Earl G. Paules, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, promoted.
 Bradford G. Cheynoweth, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, promoted.
 Milo P. Fox, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. James G. Steese, promoted.
 John C. Gotwals, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Roger G. Alexander, promoted.
 Francis K. Newcomer, C.E., Feb. 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. James A. O'Connor, promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate March 6, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 19th Inf., to be colonel March 3, 1914, vice Feibiger, 6th Inf., retired.
 Major Almon L. Parmerter, Inf., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel March 3, 1914, vice Griffith, promoted.
 Major Samuel E. Smiley, 24th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel March 3, 1914, vice Kreps, Inf., retired.
 Capt. William H. Simons, 6th Inf., to be major March 3, 1914, vice Parmerter, promoted.
 Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf., to be major March 3, 1914, vice Smiley, promoted.
 First Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 20th Inf., to be captain March 3, 1914, vice Simons, promoted.
 Second Lieut. Joseph C. Hatie, 25th Inf., to be first lieutenant March 3, 1914, vice Johnson, promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from March 3, 1914: Morris Fishbein, Ill.; Benjamin H. Frayser, Va.; Edward S. Gooch, Okla.; William H. Huntington, D.C.; Hugh F. McGaughey, Minn.; Ashley B. Morrill, Ill.; Charles B. Palmer, Ariz.; Leo F. Schiff, N.Y.; Charles M. Smith, Va.; Herbert E. Wheeler, Wash.; Reinhard E. Wobus, Mo.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., to be major March 8, 1914, vice Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., retired March 7, 1914.
 First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Cav., unassigned, to be captain March 8, 1914, vice Fenton, 2d Cav., promoted.
 Second Lieut. William L. Moore, Jr., 15th Cav., to be first lieutenant March 8, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav., retired, March 7, 1914.
 Second Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav., to be first lieutenant March 9, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., detached from his proper command.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Philip M. Ljungstedt, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from March 8, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, resigned March 7, 1914.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 9, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Edward N. Johnston to be major.
 First Lieut. Henry A. Finch to be captain.
 Second Lieut. Howard S. Bennion to be first lieutenant.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 1, FEB. 7, 1914, WAR DEPT.

These changes alter Pars. 132, 170, 244, 257, 295, 304, 436, 797, 829, 1343, 1345, 1520 and 1535, Army Regulations, and add Par. 303½, which is as follows:

The Coast Artillery District.

303½. Routine papers connected with a Coast Artillery district will not be forwarded to the War Department except in cases of questions of a technical nature involving a modification of technical requirements that have been established by War Department orders, such as questions involving policy, modifications of instruction, systems and methods of fire-control, and decisions relative to equipment and to methods of instruction.

Questions of a routine character that pertain strictly to a single Coast Artillery district should, subject to the general control of the department commander, be decided by the Coast Artillery district commander; questions involving more than one district of a department, by the department commander. All questions involving administration in the expenditure of funds, all matters pertaining to barracks and quarters, the providing and issuing of supplies, and all questions of discipline involving commissioned officers will be handled by department commanders.

The assignment of officers for duty on the staffs of Coast Artillery district commanders will be made by the Secretary of War. (C.A.R., No. 1, Feb. 7, 1914.)

CHANGES NO. 2, MARCH 5, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Pars. 170, 671, 853, 1218, 1256 and 1257, Army Regulations, are changed as follows:

170. (Changed by C.A.R. No. 1, War D., 1914.) Change the words "artillery district engineers" and "artillery district ordnance officers" in the fifth and sixth lines to "coast defense artillery engineers" and "coast defense ordnance officers," respectively. (C.A.R., No. 2, March 5, 1914.)

671. Add the following: In requests for transfers of appropriations under the provisions of this paragraph, the original invoice and the duplicate copy will be forwarded with the request for transfer. The original invoice will be signed by the invoicing officer and will be supported by an acknowledgment on the part of the proper official of the receipt of the supplies or of the services rendered as shown by the invoice. The invoice will also show units and unit prices where practicable. (C.A.R., No. 2, March 5, 1914.)

853. Change the form of certificate relating to parents' or guardian's consent in case the applicant for enlistment is a minor, to read as follows:

I, do certify that I am the of that the said is years of age; and I do hereby freely give my consent to his enlisting as a soldier in the Army of the United States for the period of seven years in active service and in the Army Reserve for the periods and under the conditions prescribed by law.

Given at this day of 191

Witness:

(C.A.R., No. 2, March 5, 1914.)

1218. In the third sentence of the last section, strike out the words "supported by the certificate of a disinterested

officer that the property has been destroyed in his presence." (C.A.R., No. 2, March 5, 1914.)

1256. Officers on the active list, and retired officers assigned to active duty under laws entitling them to active pay or allowances, will be paid monthly on accounts certified by themselves according to prescribed forms. (C.A.R., No. 2, March 5, 1914.)

1257. Change last sentence to read as follows:

A retired officer, except when assigned to active duty under laws entitling him to active pay or allowances, will be paid by the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., unless residing in the Philippine Islands or Hawaii, in which event he may, if he so desires, be paid by the department quartermaster of the Philippine or Hawaiian Department. (C.A.R., No. 2, March 5, 1914.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, FEB. 14, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. The changes in Pars. 1343 and 1345, Army Regulations, 1913, announced in Changes, Army Regulations, No. 1, War Dept., Feb. 7, 1914, preclude the payment of additional pay to a gunner of the Coast Artillery Corps if he be transferred out of the Coast Artillery Corps, and similarly preclude the payment of additional pay to an expert rifleman, sharpshooter, or marksman if he be transferred out of an organization armed with the rifle in which qualification is authorized. Classifications as gunners attained in the Coast Artillery Corps now held by enlisted men who are serving in another arm or branch of the Service by reason of transfer thereto for the convenience of the Government and which under the original regulation would extend beyond April 30, 1914, will terminate with that date for the purposes of additional pay. Classifications as expert rifleman, sharpshooters, or marksmen now held by enlisted men who are serving in an organization other than one armed with the rifle in which qualification is authorized and which under the original regulation would extend beyond April 30, 1914, will terminate with that date for the purposes of additional pay.

II. Information having reached the War Department that funds appropriated for certain purposes have been applied to other purposes and vouchers stated which did not correctly describe the object for which the money was expended, the attention of all disbursing officers of the Army is directed to Sec. 3678, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that—

All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others; and to the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, which provides—

That whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other person holding any office or employment under the Government of the United States and, being charged with the duty of keeping accounts or records of any kind, shall, with intent to deceive, mislead, injure, or defraud the United States or any person, make in any such account or record any false or fictitious entry or record of any matter relating to or connected with his duties, or whoever with like intent shall aid or abet any such officer, clerk, agent, or other person in so doing; or whoever, being an officer, clerk, agent, or other person holding any office or employment under the Government of the United States and, being charged with the duty of receiving, holding, or paying over moneys or securities to, for, or on behalf of the United States, or of receiving or holding in trust for any person any moneys or securities, shall, with like intent, make a false report of such moneys or securities, or whoever with like intent shall aid or abet any such officer, clerk, agent, or other person in so doing, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Scrupulous care will be exercised by all officers, enlisted men, and civilians whose duties pertain to the disbursement of public funds, to the end that the law be strictly observed and that a practice so dangerous and so fraught with possibilities of wrongdoing be stopped.

III. G.O. 5, War Dept., 1913, is modified so as to authorize the installation of a telephone in the quarters of the quartermaster sergeant, Q.M. Corps, at each garrisoned Coast Artillery fort, not coast defense headquarters, during the existence of the unit system of administration in the coast defense command of which such fort is a unit.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

WAR COLLEGE COURSE.

G.O. 13, FEB. 27, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. The following rules will govern the detail of officers at the Army War College, beginning with the class that will enter the college in August, 1915.

1. Selections for the detail will be made by the Chief of Staff, under the procedure hereinafter set forth, from available officers who may desire to take the course at the college. The total number of officers detailed in any year will not exceed 30, and the number detailed from the different arms, corps, and departments will not exceed 13 from the Infantry, 7 from the Cavalry, 3 from the Field Artillery, 3 from the Coast Artillery, 2 from the Corps of Engineers, and 1 from the permanent personnel of the staff departments. In addition, the Navy Department will be invited to designate 1 officer of the Navy and 1 officer of the Marine Corps to pursue the course.

2. Officers desiring to take the course will make application for detail to The Adjutant General of the Army through military channels in time to reach The Adjutant General's Office not later than Jan. 1 of the year in which they desire to take the course. A list of the names of the applicants will be submitted to the president of the Army War College for consideration and recommendation.

3. Of the officers selected, graduates of the Army Staff College, who have had not less than two years' service with their arm or corps since graduation from the Army Staff College, will be considered eligible without further examination as to their qualifications.

4. Of the remaining applicants considered there will be selected a sufficient number, who will be notified to prepare themselves for a written examination to be held during the month of April. The scope of this examination will be announced in bulletins. Examination papers will be furnished the selected officers at the proper times, together with necessary instructions. On the completion of the examination, the papers will be returned to The Adjutant General for reference to the president, Army War College, for consideration and recommendation to the Chief of Staff as to the fitness or unfitness of the applicants as shown by these examinations. Except as specified in Sec. 3, selections for detail to the Army War College will be made from those officers who pass a satisfactory examination.

II. In the selection of officers for the class to enter the Army War College in August, 1914, the rules laid down in Par. I. will govern, in so far as they may be applicable. The application referred to in Sec. 2 must be made so as to reach The Adjutant General's Office not later than April 15, 1914. The examination prescribed in Sec. 4 will take place during the month of May.

III. If at any time, not earlier than Dec. 1 of each college year, any officer pursuing the course at the Army War College shall be deemed unfit for any reason to continue the course and shall be so reported by the faculty, he will upon recommendation of the president, Army War College, be relieved from duty at the college forthwith.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

G.O. 14, FEB. 28, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. The mechanical course of the Enlisted Men's Division of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., is hereby discontinued upon the graduation of the present class of the enlisted men now pursuing that course, and G.O. 143, War Dept., 1910, as amended, is further amended accordingly.

2. A course for the instruction of firemen, Coast Artillery Corps, is hereby established in such coast defense commands as may be designated by the War Department.

This course will begin on the first day of May of each year, unless that date falls upon Saturday or Sunday, in which case it will begin on the following Monday and continue for six

months. It will be under the general supervision of the coast defense commander and will be conducted by the coast defense artillery engineer, assisted by such enlisted specialists as may be designated by the coast defense commander.

3. The course will be as follows:

First and second months.—Different methods of firing and cleaning fires, the proper use of firing tools; records required; different types of boilers, furnaces and grates; fuels, feed water, combustion, and draft; repair and cleaning of boilers; repair of furnaces and grates; effect of scale, grease, and soot, and methods of preventing and removing same.

Third and fourth months.—A study of the different types, necessity for and the practical operation and adjustment of the following: Stop valves, safety valves, injectors, feed pumps, feed-water heaters, condensers, steam traps, steam separators, oil separators, grease extractors, lubricators, the use of the thermometer, draft gauge, automatic damper regulator, combustion (CO₂) recorder, steam gauge, and water column.

Fifth month.—Repair work, to include packing of condenser tubes, valve stems, and piston rods, grinding valves, putting in new gaskets, caulking leaks, method of putting a new tube in a boiler, stopping leaks at ends of boiler tubes, repairing air leaks in boiler setting.

Sixth month.—Practical operation of steam engine, condenser, generator, and switchboard; elementary electricity, to include magnetism, batteries, Ohm's law, dynamos, measuring instruments and switchboard appliances.

4. The following text-books are prescribed and may be obtained from the library, Coast Artillery School, upon application to the commandant:

"Steam Boilers," Shealey; McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"Steam Boilers," Hawkins.

"Power Catechism," McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"The Fireman's Guide," Dahlstrom; Spon and Chamberlain.

"Lessons in Practical Electricity," Swoope.

Catalogues should also be obtained by the coast defense artillery engineer from the manufacturers of the apparatus installed in the power plants of the coast defenses in which he is stationed.

5. Upon the conclusion of the course, oral and practical examinations will be held as soon as practicable. They will be conducted by the coast defense artillery engineer, under the direction of the coast defense commander, at such places as the matériel or equipment pertaining to the subject in hand is located; and in determining the qualifications of candidates, credit will be given for practical knowledge of subjects rather than for text-book answers to questions. The attainment of 75 per centum of the maximum will be considered a satisfactory examination. The examination questions will be prepared by the Coast Artillery School Board and sent direct to the coast defense commanders concerned, due allowance being made for the matériel and equipment of the coast defenses in which the course is being conducted.

6. Upon completion of the examination, the papers, properly marked, will at once be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army.

7. Those candidates whose examinations are satisfactory will be furnished with certificates of proficiency and be eligible for appointment as firemen, Coast Artillery Corps.

8. In order to be eligible for this course of instruction, an enlisted candidate must have had at least one year's continuous service in the Coast Artillery Corps or the Coast Artillery School Detachment immediately preceding the beginning of the course.

9. Candidates will make application to The Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, those stationed in the United States not later than Jan. 1 and those stationed in the insular possessions sufficiently early to reach The Adjutant General of the Army not later than Dec. 1 of each year. These applications will be indorsed by the candidate's company, fort, and coast defense commanders and will state his aptitude, character, and desirability.

10. Before being designated to take the course, a candidate who complies with the conditions stated above will be examined in writing, under the direction of his commanding officer in the presence of a commissioned officer, in the elements of arithmetic, to include addition, subtraction, multiplication, long division, and decimals.

11. The questions for this examination will be prepared by the Coast Artillery School Board and will be sent to the coast defense commanders concerned. The examination will be held in the United States on March 1 and in the insular possessions on Feb. 1 of each year. Upon the completion of the examination the papers will be marked by the officer supervising the examination and will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army. The attainment of 75 per centum of the maximum will be considered satisfactory.

12. During the period of instruction and pending his appointment to the grade of fireman, the candidate will be detailed as an acting fireman and will be excused from all other duty.

13. For the present year the courses established will begin June 1, 1914, and application should reach The Adjutant General of the Army not later than May 1, 1914.

II. Par. III., G.O. 77, War Dept., 1910, requiring identification records of military convicts (general prisoners), is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

PAYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

G.O. 15, MARCH 5, 1914, WAR DEPT.

1. Beginning with the month of April, 1914, all retired officers, except those assigned to active duty under laws entitling them to active pay or allowances, will be paid by the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., unless they reside in the Philippine or the Hawaiian Department, in which event they may, if so desired, be paid by the department quartermasters of those departments.

2. Retired officers who, in the operation of the foregoing paragraph, are to be paid by the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., or by the department quartermaster, Philippine or Hawaiian Department, will not be required to submit vouchers in order to obtain their pay, and will immediately advise the proper quartermaster of the address to which they desire their pay checks sent. Those who desire to have their pay deposited to their credit with a bank or other institution will sign and transmit to the proper quartermaster a request, in duplicate, to that effect, as follows: "It is requested that my pay in full for the month of 19 and all subsequent months until further notice, be placed to my credit with"

3. The monthly pay of a retired officer, unless he be assigned to active duty carrying active pay or allowances, will be paid in full by one check drawn to his own order, or placed to his credit with a bank or other institution, as he may request.

4. When an officer is entitled to both active and retired pay during a month, as happens in the month in which an officer is placed on the retired list or the month during which a retired officer is assigned to or relieved from active duty, he will be paid on an account certified to by himself according to prescribed forms as provided in Par. 1256, Army Regulations, as changed by Changes, Army Regulations, No. 2, War Dept., 1914.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 6, MARCH 6, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin, in addition to the lists published in Tables V. and VI., Bulletin 37, War D., 1913, gives tables which show the names of marksmen transferred in 1913 to the classes of "distinguished marksmen" and "distinguished revolver shots," as the result of the rifle and revolver competitions held in the Philippine Department in December, 1913. Appropriate badges will be issued, as prescribed in Par. 334, Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual, 1909.

CIR. 2, FEB. 12, 1914, DIV. OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Publishes the proceedings of the National Militia Board, which met in Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1914, together with the action of the Secretary of War in connection therewith, heretofore noted in our columns.

G.O. 8, MARCH 3, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I. 1. In cases where final ordnance property returns covering the period ended Dec. 31, 1913, made on Form No. 18,

show that the authorized unit accountability equipment of the organization is incomplete, or that certain articles are missing or required to complete the equipment, and when any of such articles are afterwards received under invoices made direct to the organization commanders to cover property issued on requisitions made prior to Jan. 1, 1914, the receipts for such property should be signed by the commanding officers of the organizations and returned to the issuing officers, and the invoices retained by the commanding officers of the organizations, who will file one copy of each invoice with the retained copy of the unit accountability equipment return (made on Form No. 451 A.G.O.) and the other copy of the invoice with the unit accountability return which is forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance.

2. In all cases where articles of ordnance property are received after Jan. 1, 1914, under invoices made direct to organization commanders provided with unit accountability equipment, and such articles are not required to replace like articles which were missing or required to complete the unit accountability equipment on Dec. 31, 1913, and called for on requisitions made prior to Jan. 1, 1914, they should be receipted for, and taken up and accounted for, by the coast defense ordnance officer before being issued to the organization commanders for which the property was intended, when sent from the arsenals.

3. Such cases as have already been acted upon after the method referred to in Par. 1 of this order will be allowed to stand.—Indt., The A.G.O., Feb. 25, 1914, No. 2117997.

II. In submitting requisitions for clothing of special sizes, the names and organizations of the enlisted men for whom the clothing is required will be given, in order that the articles may be properly marked at the issuing depots for identification.—Letter, The A.G.O., Feb. 28, 1914, No. 2127559.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:

W. G. HAAN, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 4, MARCH 1, 1914, CENTRAL DEPT.

Under the provisions of Par. 196, Army Regulations, 1913, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Department.

WILLIAM A. SHUNK, Col., Cav.

G.O. 5, FEB. 21, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

1. Information has been received from the office of the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, that the prices of the saddle blanket in the Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals are in error.

2. The price list of the saddle blanket is \$5.00 for all saddle blankets and such price will be given for this article in the Unit Accountability Equipment Manuals.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

R. A. BROWN, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

BULLETIN 9, MARCH 4, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

I. In connection with the use of gray or white horses as mounts in the field in active service (Mimeograph Copy No. 179, Western Dept., Nov. 4, 1913), the Secretary of War under date of Feb. 12, 1914 (20669903, A.G.O.), has decided that the question of the color of horses does not seem to be of sufficient importance to prohibit officers from using gray horses as chargers, if they so desire, and that it is not deemed necessary to amend existing regulations on the subject.

II. Under Par. 1138, Army Regulations, 1913, a non-commissioned officer above grade 17, when traveling under proper orders, is entitled to a lower berth in a standard sleeper when such accommodations are available at the time the journey is made. When these accommodations cannot be procured at the time the journey is made, the best available accommodations should be provided. Indorsement, War Dept., Feb. 27, 1914, No. 2126622, A.G.O.

By command of Major General Murray:

HENRY H. WHITNEY, Major, A.G., A.D.A.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the department, accompanied by Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to the forts in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound; to Fort Lawton, Fort George Wright and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and to the forts in the Coast Defenses of the Columbia, for the purpose of making an inspection of the troops at those places. (March 3, Western D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Capt. J. A. Wagner, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, March 11, and is assigned to the 15th Cavalry, March 12, and will join regiment. (March 11, War D.)

Capt. Robert M. Brambila, Q.M.C., is relieved from further duty as assistant quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty as assistant. (March 11, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps, is granted Capt. Frank T. Hines, Q.M.C. (March 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff, Q.M.C., St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Apache, Ariz., for temporary duty. (March 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William Corley, Q.M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty. (March 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Tom Ward, Q.M.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (March 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Col. John L. Phillips from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, April 1, 1914, to United States, and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, April 1, 1914, for duty as chief health officer.

Major Willard F. Truby in addition to his other duties will temporarily assume charge of the medical supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., to relieve Lieut. Col. George D. Deshon, who will proceed to Ancon, Canal Zone, in time to report on April 1, 1914, for duty as superintendent of Ancon Hospital.

Capt. Daniel W. Harmon from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and 1st Lieut. Henry P. Carter from duty with the 2d Division and from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in time to comply with this order and will proceed at the proper time to Ancon, Canal Zone, and report on April 1, 1914, for duty as health officers at Cristobal and Colon, respectively. (March 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip B. Connolly, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 31, 1914, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S.M.A., vice Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., relieved. (March 5, War D.)

Leave three months and ten days, about March 25, to Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Feb. 27, Western D.)

First Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., not later than March 25 for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C. (Feb. 27, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, M.C., from duty as attending surgeon at Boston, Mass., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report about July 1, 1914, for duty as surgeon and professor of military hygiene, relieving Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as sanitary inspector of that department and as surgeon of the Cavalry Division. (March 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 53, March 5, 1914, War D., as relates to Major Willard F. Truby and Lieut. Col. George D. Deshon, M.C., is amended to read as follows: Major Willard F. Truby, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the medical supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., to relieve Lieut. Col. George D. Deshon. Lieutenant Colonel Deshon after being thus relieved will proceed to Ancon, Canal Zone, in time to report on May 1, 1914, to the Governor of the Panama Canal for duty as superintendent of Ancon Hospital. (March 11, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Adolphe M. Giffin, M.R.C., now at Fort Clark, Texas, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty with

the 3d Cavalry on march to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 17, S.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is ordered to active duty and is detailed as special professor, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. session 1913-14, about the date specified after his name, for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures at that school, and upon the completion will return to his home and stand relieved from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps: First Lieuts. George W. Crile, March 21, 1914, and Alfred Stengel, April 28, 1914. (March 7, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Chester C. Walters, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent on first available transport to Honolulu for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Sergt. Bruce D. Gill, H.C., from further duty with Militia of North Carolina to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Sergt. Brent A. Lemert, H.C., Fort McKinley, Maine, is detailed to duty with Militia of North Carolina and will be sent to Raleigh. (March 5, War D.)

Sergt. John H. Butler, H.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Tennessee and will be sent to Nashville. (March 5, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Sick leave ten days to Acting Dental Surg. Lowell B. Wright. (March 10, E.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 52, March 4, 1914, War D., as directs Capt. Arthur Williams and Capt. William A. Mitchell, C.E., to report at Washington Barracks, D.C., and to the commanding general, 2d Division, respectively, for the physical examination and prescribed test in horsemanship is amended so as to direct Captain Williams to report to commanding general, 2d Division, and Captain Mitchell to the C.O., Washington Barracks, for the purpose stated. (March 6, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Col. Rogers Birnie, Major Clarence C. Williams and Major Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., will proceed to the works of the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Gun Forgings on or about March 12, 1914. (March 5, War D.)

Sick leave six months to Major John H. Rice, O.D., with permission to go beyond the sea, upon the expiration of his present leave. (March 6, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave April 6, 1914, for duty to relieve Ord. Sergts. Edward J. Mack and John L. Rich: Samuel J. Lewis, Fort Miley, Cal., and Patrick J. Murphy, Fort George Wright, Wash. (March 9, War D.)

Ord. Sergts. Edward J. Mack and John L. Rich, Philippine Islands, when relieved by Ord. Sergts. Samuel J. Lewis and Patrick J. Murphy will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to report to the C.O., who will send Sergeant Mack to Fort Miley, Cal., and Sergeant Rich to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (March 9, War D.)

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, Major Edward P. O'Hern and Major Jesse C. Nicholls, is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook, N.J., March 16, 1914, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of officers examined for detail to the Ordnance Department and of making recommendation as to those who qualify for detail as a result of the examination. (March 10, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN.

Capt. William M. Fasset, Signal Corps, will make the inspections of the following Militia organizations: Co. A, Signal Corps, District of Columbia, March 17 and 18, 1914, Washington, D.C.; Co. A, Signal Corps, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1914, Pittsburgh, Pa. (March 11, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability, not incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. Major Hughes will proceed to his home. (March 9, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Leave one month upon his arrival in San Francisco, Cal., to 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav. (Feb. 20, S.D.)

Capt. Patrick W. Guiney, 3d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, March 12, vice Capt. John A. Wagner, Q.M.C., relieved March 11, and is assigned to the 15th Cavalry, March 12. Captain Guiney will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty as Q.M., relieving Captain Wagner, who will join regiment to which assigned. (March 11, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy, vice Capt. Oscar A. McGee, 5th Cav., hereby relieved. (March 9, War D.)

Sick leave one month, upon his relief from treatment in the Walter Reed General Hospital, to 2d Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav. (March 5, E.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Henry W. Harms, 9th Cav., camp U.S. troops, Douglas, Ariz. (Feb. 26, S.D.)

Second Lieut. John A. Roberson, 9th Cav., now at Columbus, N.M., is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map work, March 15, 1914. (Feb. 20, S.D.)

Leave twenty days, March 16, 1914, to 2d Lieut. John A. Roberson, 9th Cav. (Feb. 20, S.D.)

First Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (March 7, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Capt. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., at his own request is relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will join his regiment. (March 11, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

The name of 1st Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers and the name of 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Cavalry, is removed therefrom, the latter officer having become entitled to promotion. (March 9, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 14th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (March 6, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

COL. R. D. READ, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Joseph Plassmeyer, jr., 15th Cav., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 30, 1914, to join his regiment. (March 5, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 26, 1913, assigned to 3d Cav.

Second Lieut. Fred H. Coleman, 2d Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Oct. 28, 1913, assigned to 2d Cav.

Second Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 7, 1913, assigned to 14th Cav.

Second Lieut. Clark P. Chandler, 11th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 7, 1914, assigned to 7th Cav., to take effect April 1, 1914.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Kimball, 11th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 9, 1914, assigned to 11th Cav.

Second Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 4, 1914, assigned to 3d Cav.

Lieutenant Wagner will remain on his present duty.

Lieutenant Chandler will remain on duty with the 11th Cavalry until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail on the transport to leave that place about April 5, 1914, for Manila and join regiment. (March 6, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill is removed from the list of detached officers, he having become entitled to promotion. (March 9, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave one month to Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art. (March 3, 2d Div.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

Sergt. Louis Imhof, Battery F, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Iowa and will be sent to Clinton, Iowa. (March 10, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Riley Kas., to Fort Washington, Md., for assignment to a company. (March 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frederick R. Garcin, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La., will proceed to Bay St. Louis, Miss., for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map. (March 7, E.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C., to New York city, take station for practical instruction in the methods of installation and maintenance of submarine fire-control cable. (March 6, War D.)

The name of Capt. Carl E. Wiggin, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect March 8, 1914, and the name of Capt. John L. Roberts, jr., C.A.C., is removed therefrom, March 7, 1914. Captain Roberts is assigned to the 141st Company, C.A.C., March 8, 1914, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join company. (March 7, War D.)

Capt. Carl E. Wiggin, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty, relieving Capt. John L. Roberts, jr., C.A.C., from further duty on recruiting service. (March 7, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C. (March 7, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect March 7, 1914. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., from assignment to the 58th Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as an instructor. (March 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, C.A.C., relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service. (March 5, War D.)

First Lieut. John G. Donovan, C.A.C., from assignment to the 43d Co., C.A.C., placed on the unassigned list, and detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. John G. Donovan, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, March 6, and the name of 1st Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, to take effect March 5. (March 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, C.A.C., having reported March 10, 1914, is assigned to duty in the office of the department signal officer, with station in New York city. (March 11, E.D.)

Master Gunner Thomas J. Stephens, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks, La., is assigned to duty at his present station. (March 6, War D.)

Cook John A. Burroughs, 17th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 6, War D.)

First Sergt. John R. Hammond, 119th Co., C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (March 10, E.D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave two months and twenty-two days, effective about April 8, 1914, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James L. Frink, 3d Inf. (March 7, E.D.)

First Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 3d Inf., on or after Aug. 21, 1914, to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the schools. (March 5, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed to join regiment. (March 6, War D.)

Leave fourteen days to Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., upon his relief from the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (March 9, War D.)

Leave one month, about March 1, 1914, to Chaplain James L. Griffes, 7th Inf. (Feb. 26, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about March 6, 1914, to 2d Lieut. John O'K. Taussig, 7th Inf. (March 3, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. Carl Philipp, Co. K, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave three months, about April 1, 1914, to Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 10th Inf. (March 9, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

The leave granted Major Harry J. Hirsch, 11th Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 5, War D.)

Major Harry J. Hirsch, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 16th Infantry, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join the latter regiment. (March 5, War D.)

Leave one month, effective about April 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Arthur D. Minick, 11th Inf. (March 2, 2d Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

First Lieut. Philip Remington, 12th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with the Militia of Indiana and will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., and take station. (March 11, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. DUNNING.

Second Lieut. Norman W. Peek, 13th Inf., relieved further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, from temporary duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and from assignment to the 30th Infantry. He is assigned to the 6th Infantry, vice 2d Lieut. Robert H. Willis, jr., 6th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment. Lieutenant Peek will join his regiment. (March 5, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL, JR.

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 51, March 3, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. William R. White, 16th Inf., to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about April 5, 1914, to join the 24th Infantry, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about May 5, 1914, for Manila and join the 24th Infantry. Lieutenant White will remain on duty with a company of the 16th Infantry until such time as it shall be necessary for him to sail as directed. (March 6, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 19th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty. (March 5, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Wilson B. Buritt, 20th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor with the Militia of California and will proceed to Sacramento, Cal., and take station. (March 11, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 22d Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 9, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Truman W. Carrithers, 22d Inf. (March 3, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

The leave granted Major Henry J. Hunt, 23d Inf., is extended twenty-two days. (Feb. 26, 2d Div.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jenkins, 26th Inf., is extended ten days. (March 2, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The name of Major Edward R. Chrisman, 29th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers and the name of Major Daniel B. Devore, Inf., is removed therefrom, March 12, 1914. (March 11, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Second Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 6, 1914, unassigned.
Second Lieut. John D. Reardon, 11th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 14, 1914, unassigned.
Lieutenant Herron will remain on duty with a company of the 28th Infantry until further orders.
Lieutenant Reardon will remain on his present duty. (March 7, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Frank S. Bowen, Inf., is assigned to the 16th Infantry. He is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor with the Militia of California, upon the completion of the present inspection, and will then join regiment to which assigned. (March 11, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Emer Yeager, P.S., recently appointed from Q.M. sergeant, Co. B, 11th Infantry, with rank from Feb. 10, 1914, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Manila on the transport which leaves about April 5, 1914, for duty. (March 7, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, Cav., is assigned to the 8th Cavalry, July 1, 1914. He is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, to take effect March 22, 1914, and will then proceed to the Philippine Islands for duty with the 8th Cavalry. (March 5, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave ten days to Col. Calvin D. Cowles, retired. (March 10, War D.)
Major George W. Goode, retired, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (March 11, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Orlando G. Palmer, 7th Cav., is transferred to the 6th Cavalry, to take effect April 1, 1914. He will join regiment in the United States. (March 6, War D.)
Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., is transferred to the 9th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. (March 7, War D.)
First Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr., 8th Cav., is transferred to the 6th Cavalry, July 1, 1914. He will proceed by first available transport after June 30, 1914, to the United States and join regiment to which transferred. (March 5, War D.)
Second Lieut. Harding Polk, 12th Cav., is transferred to the 11th Cavalry and will join that regiment. (March 5, War D.)

BOARDS.

A board of officers is convened to meet at San Juan, Porto Rico, March 9, 1914, for the purpose of marking the examination papers of officers of the post of San Juan and Henry Barracks who have completed the subject of Infantry Drill Regulations in this year's course of instruction in garrison schools in this district. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. A. W. Brewster, Major A. C. Read and Major H. C. Price, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. (March 4, Dept. Porto Rico.)
Lieut. Col. William Laster, 4th Field Art., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of conducting a competitive test of automatic machine rifles, vice Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, 5th Field Art., relieved. (March 10, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Sheridan	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 6	July 14	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	23
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	23
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	23
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., Feb. 19, 1914; left Honolulu, H.T., March 7.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15, 1914; left Honolulu, H.T., March 8.
McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., March 5, 1914.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. En route to Kitchikan, Alaska, to repair cable.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. G. Taylor, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. C. W. Baird, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis will command about Feb. 15, 1914.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Ottesen ordered to command about Feb. 15, 1914.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos. C.A.C. Left Charleston, S.C., March 2, for Fort Howard, Md., via Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. G. M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Dade, Coast Defenses, Tampa, Fla.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 10, 1914.

The Misses Doris and Louise Russell, of Chicago, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes for ten days, to join their mother in New York and sail for Italy March 17. On Wednesday evening a clever little play, "Petticoat Perfidy," was given at Colonel Haynes's quarters by Mesdames James M. Williams, George A. Nugent and George A. Wildrick, and was so warmly received that the actors have been requested to repeat it immediately after Easter.

Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith. Sunday Capt. and Mrs. James Totten had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman, Lieut. Joseph R. Davis. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Theodore Lyster, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham.

Capt. and Mrs. James B. Taylor gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Major and Mrs. Percy M. Kessler, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham. After the hop Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney gave a club supper in honor of the Misses Russell. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Lieut. and Mrs. William Watts Rose, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Miss Scully, Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle, William A. Cophorne, Francis A. Englehart, Lawrence B. Weeks.

Friday Mrs. Thomas Knox gave a luncheon for Mrs. A. F. Hall, of Washington, Mesdames George A. Nugent, Robert E. Callan, Bradley, Kimberly, Richard I. McKenney, McClintock, Walter C. Baker, George A. Wildrick, Max B. De Mott.

A new feature has been introduced at the Chamberlin. Dancing will be kept up until midnight, then a supper, a la carte, may be ordered, served at small tables in the hall room. After the hop Saturday Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams had supper for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Schey, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose gave a dinner in honor of Miss Marguerite Scott, and for Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna, Mrs. Max B. De Mott, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna, in honor of their guest, Dr. Ariens, of Panama, gave a club supper on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. T. Egin, Miss Marguerite Scott. Saturday Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a charming luncheon in honor of Mrs. A. F. Hall, and for Mesdames Thomas Knox, Kimberly, Bradley, Theodore Lyster, Robert E. Callan, Walter C. Baker, Archibald H. Sunderland.

Thursday Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave an auction party in honor of Mrs. Schey, of Atlantic City, and for Mesdames Percy M. Kessler, Robert E. Callan, Lyster, Mr. Clifton C. Carter, George P. Hawes, Carl Lohr, Philip Gage, Claude E. Brigham, Thomas A. Clarke, Frederick Hanna, Edwin P. Tignor. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Lohr. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Foote, Richard I. McKenney, Sydney H. Guthrie, Robert N. Campbell and Mrs. Cheeseman. Saturday Major and Mrs. James M. Williams gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose.

Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright gave a dinner for Miss Marguerite Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Lieut. Joseph R. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Peck, of North Haverstraw, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Frederick Hanna, left for home Saturday. Mr. George P. Hawes, Jr., of Richmond, was weekend guest of Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Jr. After the post hop on Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. William M. Smart gave a club supper for Miss Scott, Mrs. McKay, Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank, Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna.

Friday Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig gave a dinner for Mrs. Ross, Major and Mrs. James M. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Lohr, Lieut. Oscar C. Warner. Mr. J. R. McCoy, of Baltimore, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig. Thursday Dr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Tignor gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Lyster, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Smart, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley. Tuesday Mrs. Wildrick was hostess at an auction bridge party in honor of Mrs. A. F. Hall. Other guests were Mesdames Thomas Knox, James Totten, George A. Nugent, Foote, Kimberly, Merritt, H. L. Pettus. Prizes were won by Mrs. Foote and Mrs. Knox. Friday Dr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Tignor gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent.

Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Dowd gave a club supper for Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett, Lieut. Oscar C. Warner. Mr. and Mrs. Fielding Marshall, of Richmond, were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richard O. Marshall. Word has come from Capt. Quinn Gray that his father was successfully operated on in Chicago and is steadily improving. The class of second lieutenants gave an informal hop last night as a farewell party to Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle, who has transferred from the Coast Artillery to the Cavalry.

Thursday evening the 41st Co. and 58th Co. had a game of basketball, the 58th Co. winning the game. Saturday evening there were two games, one between the 6th Co. and 169th Co., resulting in a victory for the 6th Co. The other was won by the 35th Co. from the 73d Co.

Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Nones, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. T. Egin, Lieut. and Mrs. Furman MacCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Lieut. Joseph Davis. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Philip S. Gage, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. T. Egin. Mrs. Dorothy Ross, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, left for her home in Boston on Monday.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 28, 1914.

Those present at the Evening Card Club last week were Mr. Schmidt, the Misses Schmidt, Mrs. McClellan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Carrithers, Miss Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Miss Doris Wyke and Mr. and Mrs. MacKay. The prizes were won by Mrs. Schoeffel and Captain Wyke.

Mrs. Graham left Feb. 8 for a visit to her father, Mr. John Fraser, in San Antonio. Mrs. Wyke was hostess for the Auction Bridge Club on Friday, when Mrs. Carrithers won the prize. Others present were Mesdames Bernheim, Schoeffel, Juenemann and Wheatley. Mrs. Morian, Mrs. Schoeffel's mother, is convalescing and has returned to Fort Logan after a month at St. Luke's Hospital, in Denver.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Carrithers and Miss Schoeffel were guests at a large dinner and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, in Denver, Monday. The annual boxing contest of the Denver Athletic Club claimed the attention of a number of the officers last week. Among those attending were Colonel Van Deusen, Major Shook, Major Gambrell, Lieutenant Graham, Captain Schoeffel and Lieutenant Elliott.

Cards and dancing were enjoyed at the Club on Wednesday evening by Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Dr. McEnery, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Carrithers, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke, Miss Rowell, Mr. Ashley Rowell, Mrs. Hanks, Mrs. McClellan and the Misses Schmidt. Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler had Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Carrithers, Mrs. Schoeffel, Mr. Morian and Helen and Ruth Schoeffel. Mrs. MacKay was hostess for the Auction Bridge Club on Friday, when Mrs. Carrithers won the prize. Others present were Mesdames Bernheim, Juenemann and Wyke.

An informal dance was enjoyed at the Club on Shrove Tuesday by the Misses Schmidt, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Hanks, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Captain Waring, Dr. McEnery, Miss Schoeffel, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke, Miss Rowell, Mr. Ashley Rowell and Mr. and Mrs. MacKay. Mrs. Stevens entertained the Auction Bridge Club on Friday and Mrs. Juenemann won the prize. Those present were Mesdames Bernheim, McClellan, Juenemann, Wyke and Shook. Mrs.

Wheatley is rapidly convalescing from a serious operation performed at St. Luke's Hospital, in Denver, Feb. 21.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 8, 1914.

Monday Colonel Van Deusen left for a seven days' leave, which he expects to spend in the mountains in the vicinity of Norrey. Tuesday afternoon was society day at the Orpheum Theater, of Denver. The post was represented by Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Capt. and Miss Schoeffel, Mesdames Shook, Wyke, McClellan, Lieutenants Marks, Elliott, Titus and the Misses Schmidt. Miss Erma Ellis and Alta Hopkins were at the post Friday as guests of Miss Margaret Schoeffel.

Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler entertained the children of the post Saturday afternoon in honor of the sixth birthday anniversary of their son, Charles. Among those present were Alice Bernheim, Pat Stevens, Virginia and Betty Shook, Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, Fritz Juenemann, Jack Wyke, Wendell and Amy Bey Elliott, Sam Felker and Morgan McGrath. Friday evening Capt. and Miss Schoeffel were guests of the Isch-i-Bibble Club at their monthly dance held in the Magnolia room of the Albany Hotel of Denver.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 8, 1914.

Washington's Birthday, Major and Mrs. Rutherford had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cooper and Lieut. and Mrs. Lane. On Monday evening of that week, Mrs. Steele had two tables of auction for Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, and Lieut. and Mrs. Lane. On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Patterson had auction for Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Miss Patterson and Lieutenant Baird. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Rutherford played auction at Mrs. Abernethy's on Wednesday.

The Post Card Club met at Mrs. Gearhart's on Friday. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Lane entertained Major and Mrs. Sarritt and Mrs. Dillon at dinner. Miss Ethel Allen, of Fort Hamilton arrived at the post on Saturday to be the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, and remained at Totten until the following Thursday. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Cooper gave a small bridge party for Miss Allen. Among those playing were Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Miss Allen, Captain Crawford, of Fort Hancock, and Lieutenants Baird and Quinton.

On Sunday Mrs. Abernethy gave a tea in compliment to Miss Allen, and Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart had dinner in honor of Miss Allen. On Monday Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Kimberly were all hostesses at bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Patterson entertained a large number of officers and ladies of the garrison on Tuesday evening at supper at the Oakland Golf Club. The party drove over to the golf club in open sleighs, returning to the post in time for the hop. In spite of heavy drifts encountered, the party was most enjoyable. On Wednesday Mrs. Moore entertained a small number at auction. Dr. and Mrs. Moore leave Monday for Fort Terry, where the Doctor has been assigned to temporary duty.

Mrs. Tilton had bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Abernethy, Rutherford and Steele. Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Holmer. Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Steele joined the party for bridge. Friday afternoon Mrs. Collins entertained the Post Card Club. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Bishop had a dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Patterson and Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks. Saturday Mrs. Dunn entertained at tea for Mesdames Holmer, Steele, Cooper, Collins and Abernethy.

Gen. and Mrs. Bailey and the Misses Bailey are due to arrive March 9, and will be guests of Major and Mrs. Abernethy until they are settled. Lieutenant Kimberly is still confined to his quarters as the result of painful injuries received while inspecting his battery a week ago Saturday. Mrs. Holmer, wife of Lieutenant Holmer, of West Point, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dunn. Miss Hazelhurst, of Chicago, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. Miss Patterson, of York, has been visiting her brother, Captain Patterson, for a few days. Miss Drew, of New York, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Fenton. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Steele had supper for Major and Mrs. Sarritt, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop and Capt. and Mrs. Collins.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25, 1914.

Miss David C. Crowell gave a small bridge party this afternoon for Mesdames Hughes, Brown, Taylor, Landenberger, Cochrane and Willits. Among those enjoying the Mardi Gras from the Philadelphia contingent are Mesdames J. J. Meade, Charles O'Leary, Henry C. Mustin, and D. G. Copeland. Mrs. Charles M. Cooke, guest of Miss Anna Paul, left Tuesday for Pensacola, Fla., to join her husband, who is stationed on the Tonopah. Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett gave an impromptu farewell reception and dance at their home in the navy yard on Monday. Mrs. Barnett was assisted in receiving by Mrs. D. B. Merryman, of Washington; Mrs. Benson, wife of the commandant, and Mesdames McGill, Goldsborough, Hare, Reed and Lewis.

Lieut. Herman E. Welte and his bride, whose home was in Smyrna, are temporarily located at the Clinton. Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames G. A. Bissett, T. H. Winters, Penn Carroll, D. C. Crowell, Charles and George B. Landenberger, W. P. Cochrane, W. L. Pryor, Morris, Sampson and Fitch. Miss Margaret Gray entertained at bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Paxson, Cochrane, Court, Lewars and Misses Cunningham, Edith Gillette, Shadock, Moyer, Parker, Paxson, Lucas, Yerkes and Bell.

Mrs. George Moody, who has been spending some time with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger, left for her home in Bangor, Me., on Friday. Mrs. Russell White, of Baltimore, has been the house guest of Mrs. Ethel Hodges at West Point, Pa., the past fortnight. Mrs. R. T. Menner, just returned from a brief sojourn in New York, gave an informal tea on Tuesday in honor of Miss Daphne Fitz-George, of London, England.

Mrs. George B. Landenberger gave a bridge luncheon on Thursday for Mesdames Bissett, W. L. Pryor, A. B. Court, Alfred Dodge, T. H. Winters, W. H. Folwell, Penn Carroll, Walter Bushnell, Mrs. Carter, John Davis, Rufus Scott, Charles Landenberger and Misses Cunningham and Barber.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Hunt, who fractured his leg while coasting in Bucks county, Pa., is slowly improving in the naval hospital. Lieut. Louis P. Davis is on a fortnight's leave in North Carolina. Capt. J. L. Latimer has been on sick leave for over a week, at Atlantic City. Mrs. A. W. Grant gave a luncheon at the Acorn Club, in honor of Mrs. Benson, wife of the commandant, and her daughter, Mrs. R. P. Craft, of Warda, near Annapolis. Mrs. George De B. Keim is recovering from her recent attack of pneumonia and is able to be out.

Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Guy A. Bissett, on South Twenty-first street. Comdr. and Mrs. D. E. Dismukes's departure for Panama will be a source of deep regret among their many Philadelphia friends.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., March 7, 1914.

Miss Aleshire, sister of Lieut. O. C. Aleshire, arrived at Crook Feb. 20 from Rockford, Ill., to spend the rest of the winter with Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire. Capt. Harley J. Hallett, Med. Corps, after a month's leave with his family, left Feb. 22 for his station at Galveston, going via Bloomington, Ill., to stop for a day or two with his father, who has been in failing health.

Mrs. J. B. Switzer, Dorothy and Laura were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McConnell of Omaha, on Washington's Birthday. Mrs. C. C. Rosewater was hostess for an Orpheum party Feb. 26 for Mesdames Farnham, Glen, Denning and Younglof. Capt. Willey Howell arrived from Galveston Feb. 28. He has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth as instructor and will leave here as soon as he can pack his household effects. Lieutenant Aleshire, confined to the post hospital for two weeks, was removed to his quarters to-day, and hopes to be out very soon.

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States Military Academy, the United States Naval
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.
E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washing-
ton, D.C.American manufacturers of cranes are protesting
against the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill
which appropriates \$450,000 for a floating crane at
Norfolk. It is asserted that the "floating revolving type,"
which is provided for in the bill, is a description of a
crane which is manufactured exclusively in Germany.
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patents that no American firm can manufacture it. The
provision is apt to create considerable discussion in the
Senate and House when it comes up for consideration.The Secretary of the Navy has referred the reports of
the Southerland Personnel Board to Assistant Secretary
Roosevelt, who is going over the recommendations sub-
mitted by the representatives of the line, the bureaus and
the enlisted men with a view to putting them in the
form of a bill. From time to time the Assistant Secre-
tary is consulting not only officers in the Department, but
also officers stationed outside of Washington, to get the
views of all of the interests that will be affected by the
bill. After he completes his work Mr. Roosevelt will
take the question up with the Secretary, and they will
put the bill in shape to submit it to the House Commit-
tee on Naval Affairs. It is not probable that this re-
port will be ready to go to Congress in less than two or
three weeks. For that matter it would be useless to send
it to the capitol until the Naval Appropriation bill is out
of the way, as Chairman Padgett and the members of
the committee are busy preparing for the battleship fight,
which will take place in the House.Although Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Com-
mittee on Military Affairs, is disposed to attach the field
officers detached service law to the Army Appropriation
bill, he has not yet taken it up with the Committee, nor
has the committee yet considered the Appropriation bill
and will not do so much before March 18 or 19. If the
"Manchu" bill is attached to the Appropriation bill it
will not be in the form in which it came from the House
Military Committee. Chairman Chamberlain is in favor
of extension of the "Manchu" law to field officers, but
he is inclined to give more discretion to the President
and the Secretary of War than is provided for in the
House bill.It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will
shortly send to Congress a communication recommend-
ing the passage of S. 1674, a bill for the reinstatement
of Lieut. Col. Constantine Marrast Perkins to the active
list of the Marine Corps. This bill was referred to the
Secretary six or eight weeks ago. Meanwhile he has
been going over carefully the evidence and testimony that
had been presented to the Department and the Senate
Committee on Naval Affairs, and as a result of his de-
liberations the Secretary has reached the conclusion that
Lieutenant Colonel Perkins should be restored to the
active list.The Navy Department has decided to construct one of
the submarines authorized at the last session of Con-
gress at a government navy yard. The yard selected for
this work is the one at Portsmouth, N.H. The boat will
be built from the plans of the Lake Torpedo Boat Com-
pany, who will furnish a guarantee of its performance
when completed. This is the first instance in which the
Government has undertaken submarine construction in
its own yards.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914.

LABOR'S ANTI-MILITARY INCONSISTENCY.The sheer nonsense of the claims that the labor move-
ment of the world can find no use for armies and navies
and that the workingmen are to be a very powerful
factor in bringing about disarmament was made plain
by the speech of J. W. Sullivan, editor of The Federa-
tionist, the organ of the American Federation of Labor,
in Judson Hall, New York city, on March 6, on the
immigration measures now pending in Congress. So
severe were his attacks on Oriental immigration that
the New York Tribune headed its report of his speech,
"Labor Against Asiatics." According to the Tribune's
account of this address, the American Federation of
Labor approves the immigration bills before Congress
and wants laws restricting Chinese naturalization ex-
tended to all Asiatics. The importance of this attitude
of organized labor, according to Mr. Sullivan, lies in the
fact that ninety-seven or ninety-eight per cent. of the
immigrants themselves enter the lesser skilled trades.
In their "swarm organization" is the strength of the
Japanese competition, for laborers who move as a swarm,
living in a bunk house on a rice diet and with only one
suit of clothes, can "underlive" the American laborer,
and thus survive the native or European laborer in the
United States. Further charges brought against the
Asiatics were that the traditions of centuries make it im-
possible for them to change their domestic institutions
and their love for imperial government, "the important
factors in the assimilation of a group of immigrants."Organized labor knows or ought to know that the only
way to keep back the tide of Asiatic invasion is by
means of military power. Without an adequate Army
and Navy this country would appear ridiculous if it
sought to prevent Oriental immigration by soft words
and gentle entreaties. Even with a military establish-
ment in the United States that is not to be ignored,
Japan has bristled up twice in the last five years be-
cause California objected to the Japanese within its
borders. It is likely it would have been something more
than bristling up if this country had had no Army and
Navy. Looking upon the vast tracts of unused land
along the Pacific coast Japan can easily be imagined
saying: "Why, if you do not wish to put that land to
use, is it to be shut from us who are crowded together
on islands where millions of our people can barely make
a living? We shall send our people to your shores. They
will be temperate, industrious and lawabiding. Those
who may turn out to be bad you are at liberty to pun-
ish in accordance with your own laws. But we shall
insist upon the same right of emigration to your shores
as you grant to citizens of other countries, and we shall
back up our insistence with our Army and Navy."In such a contingency would the Federation of Labor
say: "Let us not have war. You know labor unions
have protested against workingmen joining the military
and thus having to shoot down their 'innocent brothers';
so how can we consistently ask for the aid of this very
military to keep the Asiatics out of the country? Rather
than do that let us throw open our gates to the mil-
lions of Orientals. Why should we worry about losing
our jobs when we shall have justified the claim of the
peace brethren that in us white-winged Peace has her
dearest ambassadors?" This is exactly the last thing
that the Federation of Labor would say. On the con-
trary, it would bring every influence it could to bear
on Congress to keep out Orientals, even, if necessary, to
the doubling of the Army and the Navy.Yet although the country was not so very far away
from a war over the question of Asiatic immigration,
and although one of the leaders of the Federation of
Labor is urging even more stringent laws on such immi-
gration, the Illinois Division of the United Mine Workers
of America on Feb. 27 in session at Peoria passed a
resolution condemning the National Guard and urging
all local unions to do everything in their power to keep
their members from affiliating with the various com-
panies throughout the state and nation. The resolution,
said the Chicago Tribune, recited that in every indus-
trial struggle the National Guard "has been found lined
up against union labor," and all labor organizations are
asked to do all they can "against the National Guard in
an effort to defeat its purpose." The resolution passed
by a vote of 200 to 10.Passing over the absurd charge that the Organized
Militia has ever been "lined up" for anything except law
and order, it is worth while to study this attitude of the
Illinois mine workers in the light of Editor Sullivan's
speech in New York. Anybody who knows anything at
all about our system of national defense understands
that in the event of a war with a first class Power the
United States would have to call upon the National
Guard to supplement the Regular Army. Now, if the
extension of the law against Chinese naturalization to
the Japanese, as demanded by the Federation of Labor,
should involve us in a war with Japan, the Government
would have to call upon the National Guard which the

mine workers and other labor bodies have denounced as opposed to organized labor. In other words, we find organized labor in one breath demanding laws that may precipitate a war and in the same breath denouncing the very military organization which it would expect to fight for it if its demands should bring about a war. Here is a beautiful consistency which we are grateful to Mr. Sullivan and his speech for enabling us so effectively to present to the public.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

By diligently gleaning among some thousands of cases of trials of enlisted men by Army courts-martial Harper's Weekly has succeeded in selecting eighteen which it thinks are open to criticism. If we were to assume the justice of these criticisms it would be simply an illustration of the fallibility of human judgments which applies to all methods of administering law, not less to the civil than to the military law. How little merit there is as a matter of fact in Harper's criticism is indicated by the letter from Mr. Robert A. Doremus, which appears on page 872 of this number. "I have," says Mr. Doremus, "reported as stenographer over one thousand cases, and in only one instance have I felt that perhaps the court erred, and this only on account of facts developing after the conviction. I have never seen a case where the court took snap judgment and where absolute fairness was not accorded the accused during the trial. I am perhaps as familiar with general courts-martial and the procedure followed as any individual outside the United States Army and more so than a great many in it, and I believe I can sum the whole proposition up in the following language: 'If I am innocent I would like to be tried by a general court-martial; if I am guilty give me a jury in a civil court.'"

Could testimony be more conclusive than this? Mr. Doremus, be it noted, is not of the Army nor set for its defense. He speaks simply as an impartial civilian observer whose sense of justice and fair play has been outraged by the slanders of which that once honorable paper, Harper's Weekly, has made itself the medium. Intelligent criticism of the Army administration of justice might be valuable, and in specific instances would be useful and welcome, but that is not the purpose of this publication, if we may judge from the statement that there is no appeal from a decision of a court-martial. It is neither "absolute," "supreme," nor "final," as is declared. The decision of every court is subject to immediate review by an officer who has far more latitude in revising the decisions of the court than any civil judge, as he is the judge of the facts as well as of the law, and can completely set aside the findings of the court, or modify them to any extent for benefit of the accused. In numerous cases where enlisted men have been found guilty by a G.C.M. a reviewing officer has set aside the proceedings when he was of opinion that the court might have erred, or that the prisoner should have the benefit of a doubt, or because of some technical error in the conduct of the court. Many interesting comments of reviewing officers in the cases of enlisted men have appeared in our columns over the space of years, the last being those of Major Gen. T. H. Barry in our issue of Nov. 1, 1913, page 265, and Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston in our issue of Nov. 15, 1913, page 324.

In the event of an appeal from the finding of a civil court, the case goes to judges who have no right to consider at all the question as to the accuracy of the findings of fact unless there is evidence of wilful perjury or something of that nature. It has been the fortune of the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to examine some fifteen hundred or more cases of crime, from petty larceny to murder, in the county of New York, and it is possible to select from these a much larger proportion of flagrant cases of miscarriage of justice than Harper's alleges against the Army as the result, to a large extent, of misrepresentation of the facts. In civil courts there is no proper determination of the reliability of witnesses. A man may be convicted on false or mistaken testimony, but when such testimony has once gone on the record he has no remedy so long as no errors of law are found in the conduct of his case.

The court-martial comes much nearer than the civilian jury to realizing the original idea of trial by jury. This was the determination of a case in dispute by a jury of the vicinage—men selected because of their acquaintance with the parties to the dispute or their knowledge of the character of the man accused of violation of the law. Such a jury was perhaps subject to the possibility of unfair prejudice against an individual who might have "winning ways to make folks hate him," but on the whole it came nearer to the ideal method of determining the facts than our present method of selecting a jury of men chosen because of their ignorance of all the parties to the dispute.

There are no doubt relics of medievalism to be found in the administration of military as well as of civil law, so far as concerns the gradation of penalties, but the efforts to get rid of these in the Army are much more earnest and effective under our present Judge Advocate General than among the civil administrators of criminal law. The detention barracks are introducing an entirely new, humane and sensible element in dealing with offenses not of a criminal nature, and Congress has before it an entire revision of the Articles of War, which it is to be hoped will be adopted.

Harper's gives the number of desertions in the 4th Field Artillery as 15.50 per cent. of the whole and in the 21st as 16.87 per cent. The Adjutant General in

his last annual report, page 25, says: "The regiments with the highest percentage of desertions were the 20th Infantry, 21st Infantry, 2d Cavalry and 4th Field Artillery. The desertions from these organizations were 12.97 per cent., 12.60 per cent., 11.94 per cent., and 10.01 per cent., respectively." He states also that from a total of 4,451 desertions shown on the returns there should be deducted 871 cases improperly classed as desertions, leaving a net number of 3,580, or 3.34 per cent. Because of the extended examination of records required properly to distribute these 871 cases of mistaken diagnosis they have been included in the table of percentages as desertions.

Major Robert Alexander showed last week, in an article we published, how misleading is the statement in Harper's that before an Army court-martial the "accused is not of right entitled to counsel." This is contrary to the fact as stated by the Judge Advocate General that: "The assistance of counsel, while not a right at law, is so well established by precedent that the refusal of counsel would be a serious error, almost sufficient to invalidate the proceedings." Equally far from the fact is the statement that the decision of a court-martial is absolute, supreme and final. Evidence to the contrary appears constantly in this paper. The effort to make out a case by including in the illustrations cited four in which the just verdicts of courts-martial were overruled by a soft-hearted President is more ingenious than ingenuous.

THE LATEST PEACE DELUSION.

Physicians who practice among the very wealthy report that they are the hardest patients they deal with. Accustomed all their lives to getting what they desire by paying for it, they cannot understand why the fountains of health should not be open to them on the same terms. "Only cure my disease, doctor, and there will be no haggling about the price." Broadway Rous, a blind merchant of New York, had a standing offer of one million dollars for the restoration of his sight, and was much distressed and perplexed because no one came forward to claim the award.

The same delusion possesses the mind of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. He is determined to have peace the world over, at any cost, and as he found that it was not to be obtained by the amount already invested in his benevolent undertaking, he has added two million dollars to the fund and placed the control of it in the hands of a committee headed by an amiable Presbyterian clergyman, whose horizon does not extend beyond his pulpit and whose published utterances have shown that he has no fitness to deal with the complex problem of international relations other than a sincere purpose to reform this world.

Two delusions appear to possess the minds of citizens of the type represented by Mr. Carnegie; one is the belief in the all-controlling power of money; the other the idea that all things can be accomplished by talk. If you cannot talk yourself and you have money you can set loose any amount of gabble through the pulpit or the press. No attempt is being made by these apostles of peace, so far as we can learn, to ascertain the facts upon which sound reasoning must be based. They must observe that every great nation in the world is devoting a large part of its energies to preparation for war and that this policy has the support, not only of the ablest statesmen in every country the world over, but, as in the case of Germany certainly, of the great mass of the people in every class of society. And yet they expect to reverse all this by the goody-good talk of speakers and writers of merely local reputation and influence. Could anything be more preposterous? Their amiable delusions would be unworthy of notice but for the effect their efforts to accomplish the impossible produce upon the minds of men who influence legislation and who are capable of doing untold mischief by translating the crude reasoning of the ignorant talkers upon subjects of international importance into legislative action.

There is a different element in our population which will assert itself in case of extremity. Meanwhile these talkers and dreamers are doing all they can to deprive the men of action of the means of effective resistance to an enemy. The present condition recalls that before the Civil War, when the preaching of the doctrine of non-resistance and the declaration from pulpit and rostrum that war was impossible to this happy country left us naked and shorn to meet the fury of the storm when it came, and compelled the sacrifice of the best blood of the country to the preaching of precisely the same theories as the country is now being beguiled with.

We are surprised to see the name of so accurate a writer as Miss Ida Tarbell signed to the woman's petition to Congress against the two battleship program, for in this petition appears that moss-covered old fabrication that "two-thirds of all the Federal income is annually spent in paying for past war and preparing for future war." Miss Tarbell whose specialty has long been the handling of large figures ought to know that any such statement is so wide of the truth as to affect injuriously her reputation for accuracy. Miss Tarbell should know that in January, 1910, this matter was pretty well disposed of in Congress when Chairman John A. Hull, of the House Military Committee, replied to the charge of Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriation Committee, that "our military expense for wars past and for current military purposes amount to seventy-five per

cent. of the annual revenue." Mr. Hull showed conclusively that the legitimate military expenses amount to less than twenty-five per cent., and that there is no more warrant for charging the cost of pensions against the Military Establishment than for charging the six billions of dollars spent in the Civil War against the Military Establishment. Our treatment of that discussion will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 15, 1910, page 565. As a matter of fact, the large pension roll may be ascribed very justly to the lack of military preparedness before the Civil War. If the Federal Government had had at hand a proper Navy, it could have blockaded the southern ports completely within a few weeks and thus brought the war to a much earlier end. If to an adequate Navy had been added a proper Regular establishment upon which President Lincoln could have called, there would very likely have been no Bull Run and no waiting for nearly a year after before attacking the Confederates. The pension money has nothing to do with the Military Establishment. To saddle upon the Army a cost that was made necessary because of the want of an Army and a Navy is too absurd a proposal to appeal to so ordinarily well poised a mind as that of Miss Tarbell. The appeal which Miss Tarbell has signed reads that "we women representing many thousands of our silent sisters appeal to Congress to spend the taxes of the people not in increase of last year's naval armament, but in saving the lives of American citizens from preventable diseases and accidents." This appeal suggests to us a more reasonable movement for Miss Tarbell to undertake than that into which she has been misled. Let her organize a body of women to go to Andrew Carnegie and ask him to divert some of his millions from his Peace Endowment to the work of "saving the lives of American citizens." On that happy day when the feminine cohorts shall move on the Carnegie fortifications, Miss Tarbell should carry with her the statement which she can find in our issue of July 16, 1910, page 1367, to the effect that the annual cost of the Army and Navy amounts to a tax upon the entire property of the United States of only eighteen cents on the hundred dollars, while the rate for fire insurance alone in New York city varies from between eight and ten cents a hundred to fifteen dollars a hundred in some instances, as in the case of cotton. Judging by this comparison, Mr. Carnegie will see that the United States is obtaining the insurance against war which the Army and Navy furnish at a very low rate indeed.

Despite the announcement of the Secretary of the Navy that he will not accept the resignation of Navy officers who are qualified for service, twenty-five or thirty ensigns and lieutenants are making efforts to leave the Service. It is understood that fifteen have made formal application to the Secretary. This extraordinary desire to get out of the Service is not due to any general dissatisfaction with the Navy or to any special opportunities of civil life, but to the exceedingly poor prospects of promotion. It is estimated that it will be seventeen years before some of the ensigns now in the Navy will reach the grade of lieutenant. We fear that the Secretary of the Navy, aside from a doubtful exercise of authority, is making a serious mistake of policy in refusing to accept the resignation of young officers under these conditions. There can be no better use made of young men who are in excess of the immediate requirements of naval service than by letting them go into civil life to acquire there an experience which would be of the greatest value to them in case emergency should call them again to serve under the flag. It has always been a point of honor with Navy officers resigning from the Service to put themselves at the disposal of the Government in case of need, and there need be no fear that there will be any departure from this rule hereafter. We cannot understand where the Secretary of the Navy gets his authority to compel an officer to continue in the Navy when there is no emergency demanding his service, aside from the general requirement of an officer's commission, which it has never been the habit to construe thus stringently. The regulations governing admission to the Naval Academy, Par. 43, simply say: "Each midshipman on admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy eight years, including his time of probation at the Naval Academy, unless sooner discharged." Possibly Congress may do something in the matter of personnel legislation which would well relieve the situation, but that does not affect what we believe to be an unwise exercise of authority on the part of the Secretary of the Navy in compelling young men whose services are not at present required in the Navy to forego opportunity for advancement in other professions. The compulsion of unwilling and unnecessary service can only breed discontent.

Plans are under consideration in the War Department by which special mounts will be furnished for the Military Academy. It is urged that the best bred horses in the Army should be sent to West Point to give the cadets an opportunity to gain a knowledge of good mounts and how to handle them. There is no question that good horses would improve the horsemanship at the Academy and do much to raise the standard throughout the Army. Aside from this, all foreign officers traveling through this country visit West Point and form their impressions of the Army by what they see at the Academy.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The President has signed the Alaskan Railroad bill.

The Senate on March 9 passed S. 751, to repeal Section 3480, R.S., so far as it affects payments for services in the Army of the United States prior to April 30, 1861. The effect of this limited repeal will be to make it possible to present to the office of the Auditor for the War Department claims for pay due some 173 persons prior to April 13, 1861, West Point graduates who were afterward officers in the Confederate Army, and which claims aggregate about \$165,000.

In the Senate on March 5 Mr. Perkins submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$6,000 for the construction of a rostrum in the National Cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

In the Senate March 9 Mr. Oliver submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the ordnance service of the U.S. Army from \$250,000 to \$300,000, intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

In the Senate March 10 Mr. Lodge submitted an amendment providing that all permanent officers of the Quartermaster's Corps created by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, on the active list and below the grade of brigadier general shall be arranged in each grade according to the date of original entry into either the Quartermaster's, Subsistence or Pay Departments of the Army, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

In the Senate on March 11 an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Weeks to the bill (H.R. 14034) making appropriations for the naval service was read: Under "Pay of the Navy" insert: That any officer of the U.S. Navy who served creditably during the Civil War and whose name is now borne on the list of retired officers of the Navy shall have the benefit of all laws in the same manner and to the same extent as though such officer had been retired for disability incident to the service: Provided, That no increase of pay or allowance shall accrue prior to June 29, 1906.

The Hay Aviation bill (H.R. 5304) will come up for consideration in the House on March 16. Judging from the sentiment of the House in considering other aviation legislation the measure will be passed. By getting the bill through the House in this early date in the session the prospect of its passage are very bright.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT.

Reporting H.R. 8479, to repeal Section 3 of Section 1342, Revised Statutes, the House Military Committee say: "We recommend the repeal of an amendment to Section 1342, Revised Statutes of the United States, enacted July 27, 1892, which reads: 'That fraudulent enlistment, and the receipt of any pay or allowance thereunder, is hereby declared a military offense and made punishable by court-martial, under the 62d Article of War.' The 62d Article of War provides that 'all crimes not capital may be punished by court-martial,' so that it follows conclusively that if this statute was enacted to authorize the trial by courts-martial of persons in the land or naval forces of the United States it is wholly unnecessary and superfluous, and if it was designed or can be construed as an attempt to confer jurisdiction upon courts-martial to try persons who are not in the land or naval forces of the United States, then it is in conflict with the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for that reason null and void, and in either case it ought to be repealed. So much of Article 5, amendments to the Constitution, as is applicable here, reads as follows: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.' Article 6, amendments to the Constitution, provides that: 'In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.' Article III., Section 2, Subdivision 3, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that 'the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.'

"None of the foregoing rights are insured to defendants in trials by courts-martial, and it is probably for this reason that practically all persons accused are promptly convicted and that there are to-day confined in the military prisons of the United States under sentences imposed by courts-martial 152 persons convicted of fraudulent enlistment alone, and 142 persons convicted of fraudulent enlistment in connection with other offenses, out of a total of 1,563 prisoners serving sentences in the three military prisons. From January, 1904, to July, 1913, there have been 2,872 trials for the offense of fraudulent enlistment alone or in connection with other offenses, or about 287 per year. When it is recalled that all these men convicted of fraudulent enlistment by courts-martial were so tried because the statute declares fraudulent enlistment a 'military offense,' thereby attempting to enlarge the jurisdiction of courts-martial in violation of the Federal Constitution, and that this has been done by men who have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to repeal promptly this statute, because under our oath to support the same Constitution we become particeps criminis in its violation by clothing with legal authority an invalid and void statute."

COAST GUARD BILL.

The Senate has passed S. 2337, to create a Coast Guard Service by consolidation of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service, the combined service to be under control and direction of the Treasury Department, except that in time of war or when the President shall so order the Navy Department shall direct the operations of the Coast Guard Service.

The bill provides that the two branches, with the existing offices and positions and the incumbent officers and men, shall be brought under one head, to be known as the coast guard. It will be primarily a life saving service, the revenue cutters going to the rescue of disabled craft at sea and the life savers attending to those cast upon the shore.

Two chiefs of division will direct the service, and the

laws now governing the two branches will remain in effect, except when modified to meet the new condition. Each branch will continue its present duties and no change is made in the pay. The provisions for retirement of officers and men in the Revenue Cutter Service, however, now are made applicable to the Life Saving Service.

The bill now goes to the House, where it is expected to be passed without opposition, inasmuch as House members interested in the measure collaborated with the Senate Committee on Commerce in its preparation.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 291, Mr. Tillman.—In view of the early completion of the Isthmian Canal and of its importance to the U.S. Navy and the national defense generally, * * * that the Committee on Naval Affairs investigate the natural and strategic advantages of Charleston, S.C., as compared with Norfolk and other Chesapeake Bay ports, as a permanent point for coal distribution,

S. 4707, Mr. Robinson.—That from and after the date of approval of this act the chief musicians of the bands now authorized by law for the Cavalry, the Artillery, the Infantry and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, shall have the rank, pay and allowances of second lieutenants of Cavalry, and shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments and retirement arising from longevity as are applicable to second lieutenants. Sec. 2. That the aforesaid chief musicians, upon being recommended by the Secretary of War, may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Sec. 3. That all laws or parts of laws that conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 4710, Mr. Robinson.—Appropriating \$450,000 for improvement, extension and repair of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

S. 4713, Mr. Robinson.—Appropriates \$650,000 to improve the Hot Springs Reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.: to construct a Government driveway on either side of Government Park on Whittington avenue; to make a sanitary sewer connection; to improve the highway between East and West Mountains; to construct a reservation band pavilion, and a colonnade extending along the front of Bath House Row on said reservation.

S. 4742, Mr. Bristow.—Granting an annuity equivalent to \$30 per month to officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps who have been awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

S. 4864, Mr. Tillman.—To amend an Act entitled "An Act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy," to amend Sec. 1624 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes. Same as H.R. 14320.

H.R. 14231, Mr. Dale.—That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed two first-class battleships carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action: Provided, That one of the battleships herein provided for shall be built at the Government navy yard at Brooklyn, New York.

GRADES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE ADMIRAL.

H.R. 14319, Mr. Padgett.—That hereafter the commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and the commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, respectively, shall each, after being designated as such commander in chief by the President, and from the date of assuming command of such fleet until his relinquishment of such command, have the rank and pay of an admiral; and in each of the above-named fleets the officer serving as second in command thereof shall each, after being designated as such second in command by the President, and from the date of assuming duty as such second in command until his relinquishment of such duty, have the rank and pay of a vice admiral; and the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the Navy are hereby re-established and authorized for the purposes of this section. The annual pay of an admiral shall be \$12,000, and of a vice admiral \$10,000: Provided, That in time of peace officers to serve as commander in chief and as second in command of the three said fleets shall be designated from among the rear admirals on the active list of the Navy: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall create any vacancy in any grade in the Navy nor increase the total number of officers allowed by existing law, and that when an officer is detached from duty as such commander in chief or as such second in command, as above provided, he shall return to his regular rank in the list of rear admirals and shall thereafter receive only the pay and allowances of such regular rank.

H.R. 14300, Mr. Oglesby.—To pay the several sums of money found due certain navy yard employees by the Court of Claims.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE NAVY.

H.R. 14320, Mr. Padgett.—That Sec. 10 of the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, "to promote the administration of justice in the Navy," be amended to read: "That general courts-martial may be convened by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commander of a fleet, squadron or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States."

Sec. 2. That Sec. 17 of the same act be amended by adding: "Provided, That in a fleet or squadron the approval of the commander of a division upon sentences of summary courts-martial shall be a sufficient approval for the purposes of this section."

Sec. 3. That Article 26 of Sec. 1624, R.S.U.S., be amended to read: "Summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings by the commander of any vessel, or flotilla, or flotilla division, or by the commandant of any navy yard, naval station or marine barracks to which they belong, for the trial of offenses which such officer may deem deserving of greater punishment than such commander or commandant is authorized to inflict, but not sufficient to require trial by a general court-martial."

Sec. 4. That Article 55 of Sec. 1624, R.S.U.S., be amended to read: "Courts of inquiry may be ordered by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the commander of a fleet, squadron or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States."

Sec. 5. That the powers possessed by the commander of a vessel of the U.S. Navy, as prescribed in Sec. 1624, R.S.U.S., with respect to punishments and to summary courts-martial, and in the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, with respect to deck courts, be extended to include and to be vested in the officer of the naval service in command of and with respect to naval-landing forces or expeditions when composed of officers and enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps, or both, from two or more ships of the Navy, or from other sources, and are also extended to include and to be vested in the commanding officer of a brigade or regiment of marines, or of a battalion of marines acting singly, in any case on duty on shore by direction of the senior naval officer present or by higher naval authority: Provided, That in time of war such commander of naval-landing forces or expeditions shall be competent to convene courts of inquiry and general courts-martial: Provided further, That the commander of a naval-landing force from a single ship, or the commanding officer of a detachment of marines acting singly, in either case when on duty on shore by direction as aforesaid, may, with respect to such landing force or detachment acting singly, exercise the powers possessed by the commander of a naval vessel as prescribed in Article 24 of Sec. 1624, R.S., and in the said Act of Feb. 16, 1909, with respect to deck courts.

Sec. 6. That when a force of marines is regularly assigned by competent authority to duty on board a naval transport and is embarked thereon as a separate organization, not a part of the authorized complement of such transport, the authority of the commanding officer of such separate organization, with respect to the personnel thereof in matters concerning the assignment of minor punishments, and convening of summary courts-martial and deck courts, shall be the same as that which is now or which may hereafter be provided by law for the com-

mandant of the marine barracks at a navy yard: Provided, That in no case shall the sentence of a summary court-martial or deck court convened under this section take effect unless approved by the commanding officer of the naval transport: Provided further, That in any case where such commanding officer of marines fails to exercise the powers conferred by this section, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the naval transport to proceed in the case as now authorized by law.

H.R. 14368, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—To waive the age of Rush M. Hoag, yeoman first class, U.S.N., in the examination for assistant paymaster, U.S.N.

H.R. 14434, Mr. Dale.—Providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a powder plant at or near the Borough of Brooklyn, N.Y., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.

THE NAVY PAY CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the chairman of an organization of pay clerks known as the Naval Accountants' Club, who are striving to do all they can in an honorable manner to secure the recognition of Congress and an adjustment of the present temporary status, which has been mentioned a number of times in your columns, I wish to call attention to the report of the Senate committee on a bill, S. 3590, which was introduced by Mr. Tillman, to relieve this present unstable condition.

In the original bill, which the paymasters' clerks had introduced by Congressman Hobson, of Alabama, they had a provision made for the bonding of all pay clerks to the Government. The Secretary of the Navy in his report on this bill requested that this bonding feature be left to Department regulations, to save a duplication of returns. The pay clerks are not only willing but anxious to protect the pay officers in every way possible, even to the giving of a bond, in exchange for relief from the present conditions.

P. K. JENSEN, President,
Naval Accountants' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

The bill, S. 3590, as noted last week, was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs with amendment added to credit all officers of the Navy or Marine Corps with the actual time they may have served as officers, enlisted men, paymasters' clerks, or clerks of commandants. The committee report says:

"The primary object of this bill is to assure efficient pay clerks in the naval service permanency of tenure. They are, at present, the only officers in the Service who may be automatically removed from office at any time through no fault of their own. Under the present laws and naval regulations clerks are appointed for a short term, their appointments revocable when the pay officer under whom they are serving is ordered to some duty where he is not entitled to the services of a clerk. They are then forced to seek appointment from another paymaster. No matter how worthy and efficient they are they may be, and are often, left unemployed for months, until they can secure appointment through some other pay officer. Those pay officers who know of their ability and integrity may have already chosen clerks, and until some one who is acquainted with their merits is freshly detailed for duty, and who knows that they are not assigned, they may remain unemployed.

"This is an unmerited hardship. It is also detrimental to the best interests of the Service, because when inducements outside the Service present themselves the clerk will often accept permanency, as against uncertainty, and thus many efficient and experienced clerks are lost. Pay clerks in the Navy already have the rank and pay and right to retirement possessed by warrant officers, and this bill will give them the same permanent appointments and the same privilege of being commissioned a chief that all warrant officers now have."

In the bill for the relief of pay clerks as first introduced, in the House by Mr. Hobson as H.R. 7772, appeared a provision that pay clerks should give a bond to the amount of \$5,000 for the faithful discharge of duties, etc. The Secretary of the Navy in a letter to the House Naval Committee said that the Department was adverse to this for the reason that the effect would be to give the pay clerk a status independent of the paymaster and to make him directly responsible, not to the paymaster, whose subordinate he was, but to the Navy Department. This would result in confusion and additional work both in the office of the paymaster and of the auditor in the rendition of separate accounts. The omission of this section would free the pay clerk from the financial burden of a bond, prevent the increase of work in the paymaster's office, and work no hardship on the paymaster. As pay officers are responsible for the acts of their subordinates the Secretary said the Department felt that the enactment of such a provision would simply entail confusion.

In other respects, however, the Secretary approved the proposed legislation, saying that its enactment would confer substantial benefits upon the appointees, giving them a permanent status and entitling them to increased benefits on retirement, etc. The provisions recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, the Senate Naval Committee says, are substantially those embodied in S. 3590. The bill, which appeared in full in our issue of Dec. 13, 1913, page 474, changes the title of paymasters' clerks in the as enlisted men; those of one year's service to be warranted from acting pay clerks, appointed from acting or permanent chief petty officers who have served three years as enlisted men; appointments as acting pay clerk to be made by the Secretary of the Navy, appointees to be citizens of the United States. Paymasters' clerks now in the Navy of service less than one year to be given appointment as acting pay clerks without previous service as enlisted men; those of one year's service to be warranted as pay clerks. Pay clerks and acting pay clerks to have same pay and allowances, etc., as other warrant and acting warrant officers, respectively. Pay clerks after six years' service to be commissioned chief pay clerks with pay, etc., of chief boatswain. Total number of clerks not to exceed one for each 250 enlisted men. No person to be appointed until passing satisfactory physical and mental examination, or unless his accumulated previous service in Army, Navy and Marine Corps, together with possible future service prior to attaining age of sixty-two, will amount to at least thirty years; this not to apply to persons who were paymasters' clerks from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 1913. Limitation as to age relating to appointment of assistant paymasters not to apply to chief clerks or pay clerks, who must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five at time of appointment as assistant paymasters. This is not to be construed as giving them preference in said appointment, except as to limitation of age. Officers of the Navy or Marine Corps to be credited with actual time they may have served as officers, enlisted men, paymasters' clerks, or clerks of commandants, and to receive benefits in same manner as if said service had been continuous.

CAVALRY SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Leaving the question of reorganization of the Cavalry for the future and to Congress, the Cavalry Service Regulations have been approved by the Secretary of War. The regulations are more than drill regulations and follow the general policy laid down in Bulletin No. 18, War Department, Oct. 3, 1912. They are so written that they will cover any form of organization from two to six squadrons. It is expected that they will be printed in a short time and issued to the Service. In submitting the regulations to the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. E. J. McClernand, U.S.A., retired, president of the Cavalry Board, made the following statement:

1. Herewith are transmitted, for approval of the Secretary of War, copies, in duplicate, of the Cavalry Service Regulations prepared in accordance with instructions from your office dated March 7, 1913, and further instructions of the Chief of Staff dated Oct. 21, 1913.

2. These regulations contain all that is essential to the training of Cavalry except the details which are to be found in existing manuals, such as Sword Exercise, Small-Arms Firing, etc.

3. The title Cavalry Service Regulations has been adopted as describing more accurately the purport and character of the contents than the title Cavalry Drill Regulations.

4. It has been the aim of the board to improve and simplify the methods of mounted training and exercise, without in any way sacrificing the facilities for fighting on foot. The board believes that in the regulations submitted the facilities for fighting on foot are even greater than under the old system, while, for mounted work, the principle of leading as therein developed gives a flexibility and simplicity unattainable under the old rules.

5. In the School of the Trooper, Dismounted, the Manual of the Rifle, and as far as practicable, in fighting on foot, the board has, in the interest of co-ordination, adopted the drill regulations of the Infantry.

6. In the collective training, thirty pages of plates have been inserted in order to simplify the explanation of the new principles introduced. These plates cover the evolutions so fully as to furnish a fairly complete guide independent of the text.

7. The board deems it essential, for convenience and to assure the thorough training of the trooper, to embody in one manual, to replace the soldier's hand-book, in so far as the Cavalry is concerned, further instructions in the details of training now not available, or contained in service manuals published by various bureaus and difficult of access, such as: First Aid; Elementary Hygiene; Gymnastic Training; The Principles of Draft and Care of Horses; Camping Expedients; Signaling with Flag, Torch and Heliograph, etc.

8. It is believed to be necessary that the proof sheets of the Cavalry Service Regulations be read for correction of typographical errors and omissions by members of the board, and to this end it is recommended that Colonel Murray remain on duty with the board until necessary for him to leave Washington under existing orders and that Colonels Dickman and Foltz continue on duty with the board.

9. Attention is invited to the matter contained under Duties and Responsibilities of Officers, and Instruction. Such matter has heretofore been made the subject of General Orders, frequently changed. A consistent and fixed policy with respect to these subjects is believed to be necessary to thorough and progressive training. In adopting this method of promulgating these instructions the board has followed the policy adopted in the most progressive foreign services.

10. Trumpet marches have been omitted, since experiment is about to be made with key trumpets from which great improvement is expected, and the music heretofore published is not prepared for such instruments.

11. The cuts and plates omitted from the text will be completed and furnished in time to accompany the copy to the printer. But one set of notes for trumpet calls is furnished. It is recommended that this set be furnished the printer for insertion as indicated.

12. The board desires to again invite attention to the recommendations made in its report of Feb. 15, 1913, many of which, with respect to training have been embodied in the regulations herewith, and to renew its recommendation, believed to be vitally essential to the efficiency of the Cavalry, that provision be made for a general officer as Chief of Cavalry.

"These regulations," says the introduction, "have been prepared with a view of training Cavalry to fulfil its role as laid down in Bulletin No. 18, W.D., Oct. 3, 1912. Horsemanship, horse training, care of horses, horseshoeing, gymnastic exercises and the use of arms have been included only so far as to make these regulations sufficiently complete to answer in the emergency of training volunteers in time of war, referring for the details of these subjects to special manuals. Other subjects treated of in the old Cavalry Drill Regulations, such as packing and trumpet marches, have been entirely omitted as more properly subjects for special manuals. The board has based the School of the Trooper Mounted and Horse Training on the system followed at the Mounted Service School, and is indebted to Capt. Guy V. Henry, 7th Cav., senior instructor, for valuable hints and criticism of this part. Ceremonies have been simplified so as to use the forms of drill evolutions and dispense with memorizing special formations and movements not used for practical purposes. The attention of those familiar with the former Drill Regulations is invited to the fact that the School of the Trooper, Mounted and Dismounted, is for the individual training of the trooper and that the collective training begins with the School of the Platoon; also that the schools of collective training are not to be used for remedying deficiencies of individual training; when this becomes necessary the means prescribed in the School of the Trooper must be resorted to. The use of formal commands in the School of the Trooper has been minimized so as to render it unnecessary for the recruit to memorize and comprehend a formula of words before learning to execute a movement."

The regulations are in three parts: Part first is on training, part second on campaigning, and part third on ceremonies. Part one opens with a discussion of the duties and instruction of regimental officers. To the School of the Trooper Dismounted 119 pages are devoted. Under this head comes the chapters on instruction without arms, setting up exercises, running and jumping, steps and marching, individual instruction with arms, armament for garrison, manual of the rifle, including loading and firing, the use of cover, observation, manual of the pistol and manual of the sword. The School of the Trooper Mounted occupies 117 pages. Under this head are chapters on standard required of men and horses, preparatory exercises, work on the snaffle, work on the bit, use of arms mounted, manual of sword, manual of the rifle, manual of the pistol, inspection of arms.

Under the head of additional instruction are thirty-two pages on equitation and chapters on care of the horse, stable management, stable duty, grooming, watering, feeding, exercising, sick horses, shoeing, care of saddlery and fitting of the saddle. There are seventy pages on the platoon, which come under the heads of platoon mounted close order, extended order, scouts, patrols, fighting on foot, employment of the platoon. Seventy-nine pages are devoted to the squadron under the heads of squadron mounted, close order, extended order, to fight on foot, the advance, the fire attack, the squadron, support, the squadron acting alone, fire, employment of squadron, the squadron dismounted. Thirty-three pages are devoted to the regiment under the heads of composition of the regiment, school of the regiment, dis-

mounted action and employment of regiment. Part one closes with chapters on the brigade and the division.

Part two consists of 238 pages on the campaign. It opens with a chapter on the employment of Cavalry, in which general principles are discussed, concluding under the head of command and leading. There are chapters on reconnaissance, independent cavalry, divisional cavalry, patrol, transmission of information. Under the head of protection the principles of advance guard, flank guards, rear guards, outposts and the advance toward contact. Chapters on mounted combat, dismounted combat, breaking off and leaving position, horse artillery, machine gun, pursuit and retreat. Cavalry division in general is treated in a chapter. There are chapters on raids, camping, marching, swimming horses and fording, transportation of horses, minor warfare, night operations, field escort and entrenchments.

Part three consists only of thirty-one pages on ceremonies. It comes under the heads of review, parades, escorts, presentation to the standard, guard mounting and honors.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES.

Using as a text the report submitted by one of the boards of officers detailed annually to inspect military educational institutions, Lieut. Col. H. C. Hale, U.S. Inf., discusses in the March-April Infantry Journal the question of a modified military instruction in colleges. This report said that in certain institutions practical military work is not contemplated and could not be maintained, it being found inadvisable to include in the curriculum military drill as the students themselves do not take an active interest in such drill. As to such colleges Colonel Hale makes the excellent suggestion that the Government might do well if it abandoned all idea of military organization or practical military training and devoted its attention to the introduction of a theoretical course of instruction in military matters through the medium of lectures prepared by officers. Such a course would, he imagines, bring better results by meeting with the approval of the college authorities than is obtained now through the abortive attempts at drill instruction. The essayist thinks that occasionally there has existed a tendency on the part of the Federal representatives to permit the intrusion of a sense of personality between the school and the Government, resulting in recommendations characterized by a spirit of resentment and an inclination to punish the school. It should rather be the attitude toward such institutions to comply in every way with their desires, never enforcing strict compliance with the letter of the law in opposition to the wishes of the institution, but adopting a policy of meeting them half way.

The character of the proposed lectures is indicated by the scope of some that Colonel Hale mentions. There could be one or more lectures on the military policy in the War of the Revolution, showing that at even that early period Washington and other commanders deprecated the shortsighted policy of short service bounties, etc. Another lecture might deal with the War of 1812, introducing tactfully, but not the less convincingly, the inadequacy of the Militia system of that day and its utter failure in offensive action. The Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American Wars might be taken up, as well as the Russo-Japanese. All these could be designed for the purpose of showing the students the necessity of a definite military policy for the country, which could be explained in later lectures. Colonel Hale would not have such a course of lectures hastily arranged, but rather prepared by a competent committee. Such lectures would undoubtedly do much to correct the injurious effect on young Americans of the boastfulness of certain school histories, which so often represent this country as almost invincible, as if it had been treated with an Achilles-like bath for invulnerability.

Closely connected with this paper is another by Major Charles Gerhardt, 10th Inf., on the students' camps of instruction. After describing in detail the schedule of instruction of the students at the Monterey and Gettysburg camps, the writer suggests a plan for supplementing this student movement. He would authorize all mobile troops in garrison in the United States to take into their ranks for a month's or six weeks' summer instruction in field work in camp a sufficient number of young men of proper qualification for regular enlistment (not college students as a rule) between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, to raise each organization to war strength. The course of instruction would be along the same general lines as for the student camps. There would be no transportation or pay given, but feeding and uniforming would be provided. The first year it would be experimental without any obligation. No Organized Militia or Naval Reserve would be eligible. "This plan would give the rank and file a chance and allow the student camps to develop into schools for volunteer officers." Major Gerhardt frankly expresses the hope that some energetic commanding officers will take the initiative and try it out. At the Gettysburg students' camp Major Gerhardt found that youths over eighteen years wanted information and looked after their own behavior; those under eighteen seemed to look for and needed control, and "were thus out of place."

BATTLESHIP NO. 39.

The work of building the 31,400-ton battleship for the U.S. Navy at present known as "39" has commenced at the navy yard, New York. Naval Constr. Robert Stocker is construction officer at the yard, assisted by Naval Constrs. Henry Williams, John E. Bailey and John A. Spillman and Asst. Naval Constrs. Harry G. Knox and Arthur W. Frank.

The total per cent. of completion of No. 39 on March 1 was 7.4. She was authorized by Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, and is to be a duplicate of Battleship No. 38, Pennsylvania, now under construction, except propelling machinery. For No. 39 propelling machinery of the Parsons type will be installed. The general dimensions and features of the vessel are as follows: Length on designer's water line, 600 feet; length over all, 608 feet; breadth, extreme, at designer's water line, 97 feet 1/2 inch; mean trial displacement, 31,400 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement (about), 28 feet 10 inches; total fuel oil storage, 2,322 tons; fuel oil carried on trial, 1,548 tons; feed water carried on trial, 209 tons; speed on trial, not less than 21 knots.

Armament: Main battery—Twelve 14-inch 45-caliber breech loading rifles and four submerged torpedo tubes. Secondary battery—Twenty-two 5-inch 51-caliber rapid fire guns, four 3-pounder saluting guns, two 1-pounder

guns for boats, two 3-inch field pieces and two .30-caliber machine guns.

Plans prescribe two triple gun turrets forward, two aft on a center line, guns of the rear turret in each case protruding well over the top of the turret in front. No. 39 will have two cage masts, a single funnel and two derricks or cranes with a swinging arm for the lowering and hoisting in of boats. From a drawing we have received from Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt she will be a fine and formidable looking craft.

NEW BATTLESHIP TEXAS.

The new 27,000-ton battleship Texas, which has been preparing for commission at Newport News, Va., was turned over to the Navy Department at Norfolk March 12. She is a sister to the New York, now nearing completion at the navy yard, New York. The Texas at this time will be the most powerful vessel of the U.S. Navy in commission. She will join the North Atlantic Fleet and will first go to the navy yard, New York, for her finishing touches before joining the fleet. Capt. A. W. Grant is the commanding officer and Comdr. Stanford S. Moses is her executive officer. These officers have been at Newport News several weeks superintending the completing of the vessel. The Texas is the first to carry 14-inch rifles, ten of them being mounted in five electrically controlled turrets, on the main deck on the center line. Two of the turrets are located forward, the second being so elevated that the guns fire over the first, and three are located aft, with the center one so elevated that it can shoot over the top of the extreme after turret. That will give the Texas a fire of four big guns dead ahead and four dead astern. All ten can be fired on either broadside. Besides these guns there are twenty-five 5-inch rapid fire rifles to protect the vessel from attacks by torpedoboats. She carries the heaviest armor of any battleship on the active list in the Navy to date, her hull being protected by a waterline belt twelve inches thick amidships and tapering to six inches fore and aft. Above that, amidships, is a belt of armor ten inches thick, while a belt eight inches in thickness mounts that, extending to the main deck. From the main deck to the protective deck, fore and aft and running entirely across the vessel and enclosing all the vital parts, are two armor bulkheads fourteen inches in thickness. These bulkheads join the heavy armor on the outside of the hull above the protective deck and are designed to prevent shells from sweeping through into the dynamo and boiler and engine spaces. The Texas has twin screws and a speed of twenty-one knots. Her high speed trial was in excess of twenty-two knots. Her length is 573 feet over all. She has a breadth of ninety-five feet and a draught of twenty-nine feet. Her coal bunkers have a capacity of 3,000 tons, giving her a cruising radius of 5,000 miles without replenishing her bunkers. Her boilers are combination coal and oil burners and oil is carried in tanks in the double bottom. Her indicated horsepower is 28,100.

ATLANTIC FLEET PRACTICE.

The following battleships of the Atlantic Fleet will begin the period of spring practice with heavy guns off the entrance to Chesapeake Bay during the week beginning March 22, 1914:

Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Delaware, Virginia, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

The practices will extend intermittently until April 4, 1914, when these vessels should have completed their exercises.

The Florida, Utah, Connecticut, Minnesota, now in Mexican waters, will probably be given an opportunity to fire later in the spring; as will also the vessels now at navy yards. The absence of these ships has interrupted to some degree the regular program of firing usually adopted for the Atlantic Fleet at this season.

Invitations have been extended to five Army officers to be present at the practice, and officers of the Naval Militia have also been asked to attend the exercises. April 15-30, after completing target practice, vessels will visit the home yards for docking, as follows:

Utah and Florida, to New York; New Hampshire, to Norfolk; Nebraska, Virginia and Georgia, to Boston; Michigan, Connecticut and Minnesota, to Philadelphia; South Carolina, to Norfolk.

Vessels due at navy yards for overhaul period from April 1 to June 30 are the following:

Wyoming, at New York; Delaware, at Norfolk; Rhode Island, at Boston; and Kansas, at Philadelphia.

For the overhaul period July 1-Sept. 30, 1914, vessels are assigned yards as follows: Utah, to New York; New Hampshire, to Norfolk; Nebraska, to Boston; and Michigan, to Philadelphia.

For the docking period Oct. 15-30 vessels are scheduled for yards as follows: Wyoming, at New York; Texas, Arkansas and New York, at New York; Delaware, at Norfolk; Vermont and North Dakota, at Norfolk; Rhode Island, Georgia and New Jersey, at Boston; Kansas, South Carolina and Minnesota, at Philadelphia.

Only four vessels are assigned to yards for the overhaul period Oct. 1-Dec. 31, as follows: Florida, to New York; Louisiana, to Norfolk; Virginia, to Boston; and Connecticut, to Philadelphia.

The following is a revised standing of torpedo vessels as result of the elementary practice recently completed by certain of these vessels, the figures representing merit with guns and torpedoes:

1. Paulding	74.760	11. Henley	52.875
2. Whipple	70.408	12. Burrows	51.743
3. Fanning	63.336	13. McCall	45.209
4. Patterson	59.771	14. Trippe	45.068
5. Jouett	58.993	15. Warrington	44.595
6. Beale	58.679	16. Drayton	44.174
7. Paul Jones	56.997	17. Jenkins	41.440
8. Jarvis	56.400	18. Stewart	33.660
9. Truxtun	54.164	19. Perry	31.777
10. Ammen	53.073	20. Mayrant	30.692

COMPLETION OF U.S. WARSHIPS.

The following was the total degree of completion on March 1, 1914, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy:

Battleships—New York, 98.1; Texas, 99.0; Nevada, 57.8; Oklahoma, 63.2; Pennsylvania, 19.5; No. 39, 7.4. Destroyers—Downes, 94.5; Balch, 97.3; O'Brien, 46.6; Nicholson, 45.2; Winslow, 44.0; McDougal, 75.7; Cushing, 35.1; Ericsson, 49.8; No. 57, 7.6; No. 58, 4.4; No. 59, 4.3; No. 60, 10.3; No. 61, 9.3; No. 62, 9.3. Destroyer tender—Melville, 36.5. Submarines—G-4 (2), 96.4; G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1),

81.4; K-1, 99.2; K-3, 92.4; K-5, 91.7; K-5, 89.8; K-6, 89.8; K-7, 85.3; K-8, 84.9; L-1, 22.8; L-2, 22.5; L-3, 22.5; L-4, 22.4; L-5, 7.4; L-6 and L-7, 0.0; M-1, 14.1.

Submarine tenders—Fulton, 45.0; Rushnell, 23.2.
Fuel ships—Kanawha, 37.3; Maumee, 20.5.
Miscellaneous—Gunboat Sacramento, 86.7; supply ship No. 1, 0.0; transport No. 1, 0.0.

(1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard; (2) conditionally delivered at Philadelphia Yard, Jan. 22, 1914.

OUTRAGES IN MEXICO.

The statements we made some months ago with reference to the horrible conditions in Mexico are fully confirmed by facts cited in a speech delivered in the United States Senate March 10 by Hon. Albert B. Fall, Senator from New Mexico. The statement accompanying Mr. Fall's citation of facts that the outrages he relates have received no adequate attention from the State Department seems almost incredible, but he quotes a letter sent by him to the Secretary of State, July 28, 1913, in which Mr. Fall offered to furnish the Department of State with a list of 284 men, 301 women and 1,266 children, all American citizens, who were residing in Chihuahua and in Sonora and have been subjected to outrage in Mexico. This letter received no response from the Secretary of State beyond a formal letter acknowledging its receipt. In his letter Mr. Fall said: "This list does not comprise more than one-half the American people who from Sonora, Sonora and Chihuahua alone have been forced to leave their little homes and lose all that they had accumulated."

Mr. Fall quotes from a letter received from Mr. J. J. Ochoa, a native of Texas, in which he says: "The fact is, Senator, for three years last past the Department of State, in the face of the plainest warnings, now amounting to fulfilled prophecies, has acted upon the apparent belief that the various temporary chiefs of Mexico were animated by a desire to do justice, and possessed the power to administer it. We cannot believe that we are the only persons who long ago called the truth to the attention of our foreign office, and Lord knows we have done so often enough. Really, Senator, it looks as if we have incurred the ill will of a great American department by our frequent and always unsuccessful efforts to obtain some measure of redress for the many clients who have suffered and are suffering outrages at the hands of the various Mexican parties. Every Mexican excuse, evasion or denial was accepted as gospel truth, and we regarded or neglected as irresponsible trouble makers, seeking to mar the friendly relations existing between two sister republics. We have twice been solemnly reprimanded, because, speaking through us, our clients have been unable to modulate their groans to the pitch of diplomatic propriety suitable to the ears of the State Department, but none of our clients has ever received one particle of benefit from the State Department or the Government of the country to which he owes allegiance. It is a fit subject for the artist of a comic newspaper—an American citizen stretched on the rack of Mexican outrage, Orozco, Salazar, Villa, Mercado, straining at the levers and Uncle Sam standing by, and instead of coming to the relief of their tortured sufferer, magisterially rebuking him for his bad manners in shrieking in such distinguished and polished company. Such a cartoon, Senator, will be but a truthful representation of what is not only now the fact, but has always been the fact during three continuous years."

Mr. Fall cites numerous cases of the murdering of men and the outraging of women which, according to his statement, have received no proper attention from our Government. "Here," he says, referring to one case, "was a poor woman, with her little girl, thirteen years of age, and her little boy, seven years of age, in their house, proceeding about their business, when soldiers of Madero's army entered the house and demanded that the woman should proceed to cook for them. She did so, and while she was placing the food on the stove she was shot. When she fell to the ground she was compelled to rise from the ground and continue her services for their benefit, bleeding as she was, bleeding to death; and, while she was continuing to cook, her little daughter, thirteen years of age, was outraged in her presence. A neighbor boy, hearing the shot and running to their assistance, was shot in the door of the house and killed. The American colonists, at that time not quite so much intimidated as they have been since, secured the arrest of the men charged with this crime and their production before the judge having jurisdiction of the case. They admitted their guilt and made their depositions acknowledging every fact. They were punished by six months in jail and then turned loose upon the same community."

After citing a long list of cases of American citizens murdered in Mexico Mr. Fall said: "While I am upon this subject, Mr. President, I want to say that two months after the killing of these American citizens on the American side peacefully pursuing their daily occupation, these same forces—or at least the same forces from one of these conflicting factions—surrounded the city of Juarez, opposite El Paso, and they had a similar warning conveyed to them by the officer in charge of the United States troops. The United States troops patrolled the city, the streets, the water front and the boundary line. Telegrams were sent backward and forward, one of the officers, at least, demanding that he be allowed to go across into Mexico for the purpose of preventing the threatened danger to Americans on this side, in a city of 50,000 people. But they were not allowed to enforce their warning and eighteen American citizens, including women, were shot down in the streets of El Paso."

"Mr. President, when their friends asked of the Government of the United States that it might investigate the killing of American citizens on American soil and obtain for their families some little measure of relief in the payment of damages to those who needed it for their daily subsistence, this great nation in writing refused to consider their cases and relegated them to the Mexican courts in the Republic of Mexico."

"Finally this matter was brought to the attention of the Congress of the United States by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. Smith] and myself, and when the Congress of the United States finally understood the matter they took it out of the hands of the State Department, which had proved itself incapable and unworthy in dealing with affairs of this kind, and placed it in the hands of the War Department, who found damages to American citizens in El Paso for killing and wounded Americans to the amount of \$71,000, which should be paid by this

Government, which might thereafter undertake to enforce its claims upon the government of Mexico."

"The Senate, Mr. President, I am proud to say, made an appropriation a year ago for the payment of these claims. Now the people are back here begging again at the hands of this Government that some little measure of justice to the children and widows of American citizens shot down on American soil may be provided as for two or three years they have been compelled to depend upon their own efforts; and to-day they see within a mile of their town 4,000 of the people who shot them down entertained as guests at the expense of the American Government."

"I am aware," said Mr. Fall, "that if it were considered proper to undertake to make it, an argument might be made to the effect that probably not so many Americans have been killed during the last year as were killed during the two preceding years. I am willing to admit that the records would likely show that to be the truth. Why, Mr. President, the Americans have been driven out of Mexico by herds. Not only have they been invited out by their own Government, not only have they been told to come out, but they have been driven out at the mouth of guns, not only one man at a time, but a hundred, driven over the line and chased by Mexican soldiers; not only men, but women; and not only women, but children."

"What has the Government done? It has had the protests. There is no doubt of that. It has had the protests from our merchants, from our miners, from others, that they are being compelled to part with everything they have, everything which is necessary for the operation of their mines and their other purposes, and they are being compelled to accept a piece of paper with absolutely nothing behind it, and if they do not accept it they subject themselves to a fine, and if they take this same paper money with which to pay their fine the paper money is refused by the officers of the law."

"Mr. President, it is almost impossible to imagine that a condition of affairs will exist so close to the American border; but, as a matter of fact, within a month, a man was arrested in Cananea because he refused to take the constitutional scrip. He went up to the court and admitted that he had refused to take the scrip, because he could not continue to give over his goods for nothing. He was fined \$50 for his refusal, and when he paid that \$50 in their scrip they refused it and sent him to jail until he dug up silver money to pay his fine."

"What are we doing, Mr. President? Are we going to allow things of that kind to continue? An American settlement near which one of these horrible outrages was perpetrated has been practically depopulated, almost a little paradise in the valley of the mountains near Tampico, inhabited by a prosperous American colony, driven out, and no protection afforded by their Government."

PROSPECTS OF "ADMIRALS" BILL.

While the Padgett "Admirals" bill, H.R. 14319, which appears under "Bills Before Congress," was reported out of the House Committee on Naval Affairs in a very unsatisfactory form, it makes the question a live issue at this session. This bill will probably be passed by the House without any serious opposition, as it does not provide, as reported, for an increase in pay for the grade of admiral and vice admiral as provided in the bill as introduced. It is a substitute for the Senate bill and will therefore go to a conference committee, where it can be put into shape and passed at this session. The advocates of legislation creating higher grades in the Navy believe that it is better to have some sort of a bill reported out of a House committee than to have no action taken upon the proposition. The prospects are that if the House passes the bill in its present form and it is then sent to conference the conferees will agree on a measure practically similar to the House bill, but will give admirals on duty an annual salary of \$10,000 and vice admirals \$9,000. A favorable report on the Padgett bill was ordered by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 10. As recommended by the committee the bill provides that the commanding officers of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets shall be admirals as long as they are in command; that the second in command shall be vice admirals, and that the pay of these officers shall be "the same as that attached to the rank from which he has been promoted." Under the bill admirals and vice admirals must be chosen from the active list of rear admirals. In time of war the President would be empowered under statutory regulations to designate any officer as commander-in-chief of a fleet. When officers commanding fleets relinquish their command they must "return to their regular rank." A clause provides that no vacancies shall be caused through the passage of the bill. The pay of a rear admiral of the first line at sea serving as admiral would be \$8,000 and of the second line \$6,600, additional ten per cent. being allowed for service at sea in lieu of allowances.

The Senate bill, S. 4247, provided for six permanent vice admirals at an annual salary of \$11,000, with suitable provisions for retirement. Their appointment would give promotion to other officers and cause vacancies in the line leading to promotion.

CASE OF TEMPLIN M. POTTS, U.S.N.

The plucking board which recommended Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., for retirement nearly a year ago was put upon its defense by Captain Potts before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs March 11, when the retired Captain was given a hearing on a bill, S. 3804, for the relief of Templin Morris Potts. The facts in the case of Captain Potts were fully stated by Rear Admiral Wainwright in an article appearing in our number for Jan. 3, 1914, page 567. As Admiral Wainwright showed, the case of Captain Potts is a notable illustration of the unfortunate results following the plucking system. In addition to Captain Potts there appeared at the hearing before the Senate Committee a number of representatives of the Navy Department and of the Service, who gave testimony.

Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, speaking for the Department, told the committee that the examining board that passed Captain Potts for promotion either ignored or disregarded instructions as to the requirements for sea service. He said the Department was trying to reform the Service in the matter of requiring that promotions should not depend on political

or social "pulls," but should be made after close scrutiny as to sea service. He explained that Captain Potts had seen only two years and nine months at sea in the last fourteen years of his service on the active list and that he had been a captain only ten months when he was reported by the examining board as qualified for the rank of rear admiral. Admiral Blue said he did not appear as a prosecutor, but merely to show that the Navy Department was acting consistently and had no malice. He said the passage of the bill would create a bad precedent, but otherwise made no argument against it.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, retired, who was chairman of the examining board, answered that the board had been associated with Captain Potts and was familiar with his qualifications for promotion, that they ignored no instructions given to them officially, but had exercised only the discretion invested in them.

Captain Potts in reply to Admiral Blue told the committee that no precedent would be made by the passage of the bill, that his case was an exceptional one, differing from others because Secretary Daniels had ordered that as soon as Potts completed additional duty he should be promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He made the point that a civilian Secretary of the Navy could hardly be considered as competent to overrule a board of experts who had pronounced him efficient and worthy of promotion and that there could be no fixed standard of sea service as the qualification for promotion. It was denied that there was any feeling against Captain Potts.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Texas was placed in commission at Norfolk, Va., March 12.

The Panther has been detached from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The Chattanooga and St. Louis have been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Arethusa, now at Guantanamo, will proceed to Pensacola and thence to St. Joseph's Bay, Fla.

The Nanshan has been ordered placed in reserve on arrival at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., early in April.

The Blakely, Dupont, Gwin and Morris have been ordered placed in ordinary at Newport, R.I., as soon as practicable.

The Bagley, Bailey, Biddle, Barney and Manly have been ordered placed in ordinary at Annapolis, Md., as soon as practicable.

The Goldsborough and Farragut have been ordered placed in ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as soon as practicable.

The Dahlgren, Delong, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey have been ordered placed in ordinary at Charleston, S.C., as soon as practicable.

The G-4, now at the Philadelphia Yard, will be sent under convoy, when weather conditions permit, to Newport to join her division.

The Saturn has been ordered placed in full service at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable after the Nanshan is placed in reserve.

The Macdonough has been assigned to duty with the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. The Macdonough will proceed from Newport about May 1 to Charleston.

The torpedo boat destroyer Walke, Ensign W. A. Edwards, arrived at New Orleans, La., March 6, from Key West, after a hard battle with the sea. She was two days overdue.

The Celtic, now at the Norfolk Yard, will load a cargo of supplies at the New York Yard and will sail about April 15 for Vera Cruz to supply vessels on the east coast of Mexico.

The Missouri, Idaho and Illinois have been detached from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet and will be prepared for service as practice ships for the midshipmen, arriving at Annapolis by May 3.

The itinerary of the Culgoa as given in the "Movements of Vessels" of Feb. 26 is so far modified that upon leaving Guantanamo the vessel will proceed to Cristobal and thence to the east coast of Mexico.

On March 6 the armored cruiser California, flagship of the Pacific Fleet, held full power steaming trials and made more than contract speed. The California has been in commission for seven years.

Assemblyman Ahern introduced a bill in the New York Assembly March 12 providing an appropriation of \$10,000 for a silver service for the new battleship New York. The Governor, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the Assembly are constituted a commission to make the purchase.

The Worden has been assigned to duty with the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. The Worden is now at the Philadelphia Yard under repairs, upon the completion of which the vessel will proceed to Norfolk, and later, about May 1, to Charleston.

The Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island, has been abolished as such, and the vessels formerly composing same have been assigned as follows: Lawrence, Hopkins, Hull and Preble to the newly organized Reserve Torpedo Division, Pacific Fleet, and the Farragut and Goldsborough have been ordered placed in ordinary.

One of the big locks of the Panama Canal at Gatun has temporarily been converted into a drydock for the overhauling of five of the Navy submarine boats, C-1 to C-5, which have been stationed at the Atlantic entrance of the canal since Dec. 12 last. As the lock chambers are arranged in pairs, it is possible thus to use one of them as a drydock without interfering with the passage of vessels through the other.

Btens. M. J. Wilkinson and L. H. Cutting, Mach. J. C. Hines and twenty-nine men of the U.S. tug Potomac's crew reported on board the receiving ship at New York March 6, 1914, from their long journey from Newfoundland waters. It was necessary to leave four men at Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, who were unable to travel on account of frozen feet and hands and rheumatism. They were Malcolm S. Brainard, chief electrician; Willie E. Dixon, fireman, first class; Earnest Kaufman, fireman, first class, and Volley E. Snowdon, seaman. James M. Carothers, hospital apprentice, first class, was left in charge of the sick.

Two Marine Corps flags have recently been taken from the Commandant's house at the Washington Barracks and placed in the headquarters of the corps. One of the flags, it is thought, was carried by the marines in the Mexican War when they led the advance guard into the City of Mexico. It bears the inscription: "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezuma." The other flag

was carried by the marines in the first battle of Bull Run. The flags are in cases with glass fronts.

The despatches from Japan to the effect that that country has reduced its naval building budget \$20,000,000 leads to misunderstanding in the United States. The Navy League of the United States has made a thorough investigation of the report and states that this action on the part of Japan does not mean that the new building budget for the present year is reduced by that amount. It means that this reduction has been made in the building program which will call for a given expenditure by the year 1919. For two years past Japan has appropriated each year 38,000,000 yen, or about \$19,000,000, for construction. These appropriations have each started construction that will, in the long run, mean the expenditure of \$45,000,000. This year it was proposed that the appropriation for construction be 45,000,000 yen, or \$24,000,000, and that the work started should obligate the nation to the ultimate expenditure of 160,000,000 yen, or \$80,000,000. It is this program for new construction that has been reduced to \$60,000,000. This still remains rather a handsome addition to the future navy of Japan. It leaves the ships provided for this year greater than those provided for last year or the year before, as \$60,000,000 is greater than \$45,000,000.

A large importation of mattress covers sold to the Navy Department for use on battleships and other vessels is subject to an import duty of fifty per cent., according to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down on March 11. Pitt and Scott, forwarders, of New York city, will have to pay the duty. The consignment reached New York on the Campania June 13 last. Collector Loeb denied free entry as the importers had not made the proofs required by the Treasury Department to show that the merchandise was imported for and used in the equipment of vessels built in the United States. The mattresses were returned for duty at fifty per cent. ad valorem under Par. 357, Tariff Act of 1909, as "woven flax fabrics." At the hearing it was testified for the importers that the mattresses were imported by order of the Navy Department, and were sold to the Department before their importation. It was brought out that proof was subsequently laid before the Collector, but the witness could not recall its character. The firm, it was stated, held receipts from the Navy Department showing that the mattresses were used in the Navy. Judge Somerville overruled the claim for free entry on the ground of non-compliance with the Treasury Regulations.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Ontario, sailed March 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Cesar, arrived March 10 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Patapsco and Sonoma, sailed March 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Oseola, sailed March 11 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Justin, sailed March 9 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal.

Yankton, sailed March 11 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Callao, sailed March 12 from Canton, China, for cruise up West River.

Hector, sailed from Portsmouth for Philadelphia March 12.

Delaware and Vestal, arrived at Hampton Roads March 12.

Hannibal, sailed from Colon for survey grounds March 12.

Supply, arrived at Manila March 13.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 10, 1914.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Robert W. McNeely to be a commander from July 1, 1913, to change the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Lieut. John C. Fremont, jr., to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 20, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) Earle J. Johnson to be a lieutenant from Dec. 20, 1913.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 6, 1914.

Promotions and Appointment in the Navy.

Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from Feb. 25, 1914.

Major Wendell C. Neville to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from Feb. 25, 1914.

Capt. Harry Lee to be a major in the Marine Corps from Feb. 25, 1914.

Btsn. Nicks A. Johnsen to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1914.

Btsn. Isidor Nordstrom to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1914.

Albert L. Bass, a citizen of Kentucky, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from Feb. 27, 1914.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 9, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Asst. Surg. Irving W. Robbins to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Carleton I. Wood to be an assistant surgeon.

James M. Quinn to be an assistant surgeon.

Mach. Adolph J. Merkt to be a chief machinist.

G.O. 75, JAN. 27, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes radio calls as follows: (a) Calls of vessels arranged alphabetically by names. (b) Calls of vessels arranged alphabetically by calls. (c) Calls of shore stations arranged in general from north to south on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

These calls are for general use and are not to be confused with the tactical radio calls.

This order supersedes G.O. 20, of March 3, 1913.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 6.—Capt. F. K. Hill to Army War College, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. G. W. Williams detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to command Cleveland.

Comdr. J. K. Robinson detached command Dixie; to inspector of ordnance in charge of naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. H. V. Butler detached Utah; to captain of a terminal post, Isthmian Canal Zone.

Lieut. W. C. Barker, jr., detached instruction Columbia University, New York, N.Y.; to Chattanooga.

Chief Btsn. J. D. Walsh detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to St. Louis.

Btsn. James Roberts detached receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.; to West Virginia.

Chief Gun. W. A. Cable detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to custodian naval property, San Juan, P.R.

Gun. E. S. Tucker detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to New York.

Mach. Walter Lau to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MARCH 7.—Comdr. D. E. Diamukes detached William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; to captain of a terminal post, Canal Zone.

Comdr. T. J. Senn detached board of inspections and survey for ships, April 1, 1914; to command Chattanooga.

Comdr. J. P. J. Ryan transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 4, 1914, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1453, Revised Statutes (physical disability incurred in line of duty); detached receiving ship at New York, to home.

Ensign Lambert Lambertson transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 3, 1914, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1453, Revised Statutes (physical disability incurred in line of duty).

Asst. Paymr. C. G. Holland detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to connection fitting out Leonidas and duty on board when commissioned.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Knox detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Btsn. D. J. Sullivan detached West Virginia; continue treatment naval hospital, Puget Sound.

Gun. Gottlieb Sherer to naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

Pay Clerk J. E. Roberts appointed; to Richmond.

MARCH 9.—Lieut. (J.G.) James Parker detached Naval Academy; wait orders at Annapolis, Md.

Ensign R. S. Robertson detached Cheyenne; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell detached Naval Academy; wait orders at Annapolis, Md.

MARCH 10.—Lieut. Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis detached Cleveland; to temporary duty Intrepid.

Ensign August Schulze detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to Cleveland.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar detached naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. E. L. Woods to naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

D.C. March 15, 1914; to fleet gunson, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Asst. Surg. A. R. Barrow, M.R.C., to naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Btsn. John McCloy detached Florida; to Prairie.

Chief Btsn. H. F. Rabbusch detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to Florida.

Chief Btsn. William Derrington detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Btsn. Daniel Dowling to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Btsn. W. J. Drummond detached Prairie; to home, wait orders.

Chief Gun. W. H. Dayton detached Utah; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Gun. Benedict detached receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; to Utah.

Chief Carp. C. J. Kerr detached Wisconsin; to San Francisco.

Chief Carp. E. F. Pullen to works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., April 6, 1914.

Chief Carp. F. J. Harte detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1914; to Wisconsin.

Pay Clerk P. T. Lansdale appointment revoked.

MARCH 11.—Lieut. E. B. Woodworth to Cleveland as navigator.

Surg. Edgar Thompson detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. N. M. McClelland, M.R.C., detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Hartford.

Mach. E. R. Rucker detached Idaho; to treatment at naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., March 12, 1914.

Ensign Thomas Baxter detached Cincinnati; to Mohican.

Ensign Sherwood Picking detached Decatur; to Mohican.

Ensign Webb Trammell detached Monterey; to Cincinnati.

Ensign H. E. Snow detached Galveston; to Monterey.

Ensign W. W. Smith detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to Wilmington.

Surg. E. M. Shipp detached command naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Porter detached Rainbow; to command naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Asst. Surg. J. G. Onclvena detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. V. Howard detached naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. L. L. Pratt detached naval hospital, Olongapo, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Chief Btsn. James Leckie detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Btsn. C. L. Greene detached Saratoga; to Monadnock.

MARCH 12.—Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle to duty connection fitting out Leonidas and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley detached General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Asiatic Station via Army transport May 5, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Pope detached Maryland; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. K. B. Crittendon detached Charleston; to executive officer of Cleveland.

Lieut. H. G. S. Wallace detached Pittsburgh; to Maryland.

Ensign R. C. Smith, jr., detached Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis, Md., March 18, 1914; to Panther.

Asst. Paymr. P. T. M. Lathrop to Tacoma.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 7.—First Lieut. R. E. Rowell detached recruiting duty, San Francisco, Cal.; to marine detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

MARCH 10.—Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane detached Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; to command marine barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

Major C. S. Hill detached Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; to duty 1st Advance Base Brigade, M.C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 7.—Second Lieut. P. H. Harrison detached Winona on March 15; to Manning.

Second Lieut. C. H. Dench detached Manning; to Winona and granted forty-five days' leave of absence en route.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Schoenborn detached Apache on March 31; to School of Instruction.

MARCH 9.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted ten days' extension of sick leave.

MARCH 11.—First Lieut. of Engrs. E. W. Davis detached McCulloch April 1; to Bear.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover detached from special duty Treasury Department, April 1; to McCulloch.

Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick detached from duty as fleet engineer, Northern Division, upon relief and ordered home to await orders.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd detached Bear on April 1; to duty as fleet engineer, Northern Division.

Lieut. G. W. Wilcox granted ten days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. M. S. Hay granted fifteen days' leave.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. N. B. Hall granted five days' leave.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Itasca, Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, after searching the New Jersey coast in a fruitless effort to pick up the crew of the Charlemagne Tower, jr., adrift in a boat, returned to New York March 7. She left the foundered steamship resting in seven fathoms of water, one and eight-tenths miles east one-quarter south, magnetic, of the Cedar Creek Life Saving Station, which had signaled at noon that all the crew had been rescued. The Itasca had just left drydock on Staten Island when the message stating that the Tower was sinking was received. She at once got under way with only enough water for two days. She arrived off where the Tower was thought to have foundered late on March 6. The Itasca cruised as far south as the Barnegat whistling buoy, but could not find the missing boat with seventeen men in it, and when she returned to the wreck and signaled the lifesaving station she received the answer, "All safe." The Itasca then returned to New York.

The first detailed report on the sighting of ice this year in the Northern Atlantic Ocean was received at the Hydrographic

Office of the Navy Department, March 12, from Capt. E. C. Johnson, in command of the revenue cutter Seneca. Captain Johnson saw a large field of ice and two bergs the last days of February. His report indicates that no great inconvenience to shipping may be caused by ice this year, contrary to the predictions a few weeks ago, when the Seneca left New York. "We reached the vicinity of reported ice Feb. 27, but the field had almost disappeared, the locality being at the edge of the Gulf Stream, with sea water at a temperature of forty-two to forty-eight degrees," Captain Johnson says. "Running northward twenty-five miles we found an extensive field of ice and made observations, getting its drift and the degree of its melting. Some of the pieces were a mile or more in length and two hundred yards in width. They melted away to slush next day."

The cutter Penrose on March 2 went in search of a lost sloop supposed to have foundered. The Penrose discovered the sloop Spray, about 8:30, on the beach at Fair Point, Pensacola Bay, Fla. The passengers were on the beach nearby, and they boarded the cutter and, with the Spray, were taken to Pensacola, Fla.

While at Nantucket on Feb. 26 the master of the S.S. Sankaty, which vessel was frozen in at that port, was informed that a channel would be broken out for him, and was requested to be ready to sail as soon as the passengers and mail were landed. At 4:15 p.m. the Acushnet cast off and broke the ice in the vicinity of the Sankaty, and then stood out of the harbor forcing a channel through the heavy ice until clear at Brant Point. The Sankaty followed without any trouble when clear of the heavy ice.

The cutter Androscoggin left Boothbay March 11 for Portland. Woodbury left Friendship for Eggemoggin Reach cruising.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, New Bedford, Mass.

ALBION—Capt. F. C. Billard, San Juan, P.R.

ANIBARCOGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck, New York, N.Y.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. P. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Astoria, Ore.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

MONODAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Address Halifax, Nova Scotia. On ice patrol duty.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

THESAGOR—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, San Francisco, Cal.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg, Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Master's Mate Axel Foss.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 10, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. George Van Orden had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Miss Lillian Menough, of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Arthur Stokes. Mrs. H. O. Shiffert has discontinued her Wednesday afternoons at home until after Lent. The officers of the Marine Barracks had a charming dance Saturday evening in the bachelor quarters. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. A. Day and Capt. E. A. Green received, and among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. Miller, Misses Dorothy Robertson, Pollock, Louise Freeman, Vales, Lillian Menough, Young, of Weldon, N.C.; Lieuts. R. P. Peirce, Arthur Stokes, J. L. Mayer, A. G. Turner, E. T. Lloyd, G. W. Hamilton, B. C. Murchison, John B. Schreie and H. P. Torrey.

Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby were week-end guests of Mr. and Miss Spottswood, at Virginia Beach. Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth has returned to Norfolk from a visit to Philadelphia and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard, Westover avenue. Mrs. Cutting, wife of Boatwain Cutting, of the ill-fated Potomac, left for New York Thursday evening to join her husband, who, together with the officers and crew of the Potomac, has arrived there from Bonne Bay, where the tug has five miles off shore in the ice. They are at the New York Yard temporarily awaiting orders.

Ensign Beardsall, of the Vermont, has returned from leave. Mrs. James C. Hilton has arrived here to be with her husband, Paymaster Hilton, U.S.S. Celtic. They are guests of Mrs. H. G. Williams, Ghent. Mrs. Jonathan W. Old was struck by an automobile Thursday evening and was severely bruised and shocked. Mrs. Old is the mother of Mrs. John S. Barleon and Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick.

Lieut. S. A. Tallender has reported for duty on the Texas. Mrs. George A. Tribble left Wednesday for Washington, to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Brainard. Mrs. Edward H. H. Old and sons arrived Saturday from Washington, D.C., to be guests of Surgeon Old's mother, Mrs. William W. Old. Ensign C. J. Parrish has returned to the Vermont from leave in Lynchburg, Va. Misses Kate and Fannie Wylie, guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Seales, of the Franklin, have returned to their home in Danville, Va. Mrs. J. Warren White and little son have arrived from a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Washington, D.C.

Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is slowly but surely gaining strength. Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Morse left yesterday to visit relatives in Maryland.

Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick arrived Saturday from Newport and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Court street, Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard have returned from an extended trip West. Misses Sallie Byrnes, Virginia Etheridge, Arthur Hitch and Crenshaw Reed were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton at their home, Fort Monroe.

A call has been issued to candidates for positions on the Franklin 1914 baseball team to begin training this week. Competitive drill was held last week by Companies X, Y, A, B, C and D. Battalion drill was held last Wednesday.

TWELFTH CAVALRY NOTES.

El Paso, Texas, March 8, 1914.

Tuesday evening Captains Long and Arnold, Lieutenants Smith, Henry, Lutz and Dr. Foster saw the pretty musical comedy, "Adele," at the El Paso Theater. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot had one table of bridge for Dr. and Mrs. Huggins. Wednesday evening Miss Colladay was one of a merry party composed of Lieutenants Russell and Kramer and Miss Davis, who took dinner at the Del Norte, afterward attending "Within the Law" at the El Paso Theater.

Lieutenant Smith dined with the Talbots Wednesday. Thursday Lieutenant Lutz took dinner with the Talbots. Friday night Captain Arnold, Captain Long, Lieutenant Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot saw Henrietta Crossman in "The Tongues of Men." Saturday Major and Mrs. Barney gave a large dinner before the dance at the Country Club. Those in our regiment invited were Miss Colladay, Lieutenant Henry and Captain Long. Others from our regiment seen at the club were Capt. and Mrs. Huggins, Lieutenant Burwell, Captain Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot's dinner guest was Captain Anderson.

Captain Huggins's and Lieutenant Talbot's horses arrived from Fort Robinson during the week.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 10, 1914.

At the officers' hop on Friday, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird received; at the cadet hop on Saturday Mrs. Logan received with Cadet Hoge. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney had dinner before the hop for Miss Katharine Taylor, Miss Katharine Jones, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Lieutenants Alexander, Erwin and Selleck. Lieutenant Hayes and his sister, Miss Helen Hayes, gave a dinner at the club Sunday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson.

Mrs. McFarland on Wednesday had a large bridge party of nine tables. Prizes were won by Mesdames Townsley, Wilcox, Bell, Hughes, Holderness, Dawson, Dickman, Boak and O'Leary. Mesdames Daley, Booth, Crissy and Delano joined for tea. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox returned Tuesday from Washington, where they have been visiting for ten days. Lieut. and Mrs. Delano's guests are Miss Angell, of Long Island, and the Misses Atterbury, of Mississippi. Mrs. Delano on Saturday gave a cadet tea for her guests, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Hughes assisting.

Miss Campbell, of Virginia, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned. Frances Davenport, Mrs. Larned's small sister, is the guest of her sister and brother-in-law and will be here until June. Mrs. Goethals, wife of Col. George W. Goethals, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. Capt. and Mrs. Daley's guests at dinner on Saturday were Miss Hayes, Lieutenant Hayes, Cadets Morton and Hoge. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan gave a supper after the skating on Thursday, for Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Lyons, Misses Gertrude and Katharine Jones, Lieutenants Lee, Harrington and Erwin.

Mrs. Watson gave a cadet tea Sunday for Misses Angell and Atterbury. Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman's guests for the officers' hop were Mrs. Foster, of Louisiana, Miss Fitch and Mr. Crichton, of New York. Col. and Mrs. Holt spent the weekend in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's dinner guests Saturday were Cadets Fales and McGlathlin. Dr. James Brown Scott, one of the delegates from the United States to the second Hague Peace Conference, gave a lecture on Saturday morning in Memorial Hall to the first class of cadets and residents of the post on "The Hague Conferences; What They Are; What They Have Accomplished; and What May Be Expected of Them in the Future." After the lecture Col. and Mrs. Bethel had as guests at luncheon Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman's guests at dinner Friday were Mrs. Foster, Miss Fitch, Mrs. Crichton, Lieutenant Dunsforth and Sullivan. Mrs. Vidmer spent the week-end in New York visiting friends. The various clubs held their regular meetings: The Sewing Club with Mrs. Robinson, the Wednesday Morning Club with Mrs. O'Hara; the Wednesday Evening Club with Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, who had an extra table for Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Fieberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith. Mrs. Henderson was hostess of the Friday Club. The Royal Auction Club met with Mrs. Donovan and the tournament was completed, Mrs. Donovan winning first, Mrs. Gordon second. Mrs. Townsley is hostess of the Royal Auction Club this week. Mrs. Larned was hostess of the South End Auction Club last week, when the tournament was finished, Mrs. Cunningham coming out first, Mrs. Jarman second, Mrs. Bethel third.

The twentieth anniversary of the Reading Club was celebrated on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Henderson, secretary of the Club. A program of tableaux was given, those taking part being the members of the committee, Mrs. Asensio, Mrs. Holderness, Mrs. Caffery and the hostess, Mrs. Henderson. Seven tableaux representing postal cards from various places, the Philippines, Mexican border, West Point, etc., comprised the entertainment. A quartette of stringed instruments played during the afternoon. The meeting adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Jacobs.

Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer recently surprised a large number of maids and bachelors of the post with very correct and formal invitations for an "at home" to meet Miss Devin Mitchell. The party was held on Tuesday, the guest of honor celebrating her third birthday. From an unusually fascinating fish pond no bait was needed to catch all sorts of nice things. A Jack Horner pie vied with the birthday cake and was full of chickens and bunnies. The little guests showed high appreciation of every detail. The senior guest was all of six years, but he had too good a time to feel out of place among so many young people, who were the Misses Marguerite Bethel, Elizabeth Murray, Adele Youngberg, Marjory Bell, Leila Lee Baer, Nancy Baird, Ella Sue Henderson, Sara Blenn Greene, Marjory Donovan, Katherine Jarman, Adelaide Oldfield, Yvonne Crissy, Mary Holderness, Anne Wilson, Jane Kiehl, Katherine Davenport, Cecilia Larned, Frances Davenport, Eleanor Cutler, Frances Stearns, Masters Beverly Jones, Jack Daley, Jackie Wildrick, Baby Booth, Sonny Cunningham, Bobby Lyon, Thomas Butler, Joe Stilwell, Harvey Higley, Laddie MacMillan, George Francis Patton, Pepito Asensio, Fritz Mayer.

The sixteenth public organ recital, last of the winter's series, took place Sunday afternoon. Mr. Mayer at the organ was assisted by Miss Mary Dan Harbeson, mezzo-soprano, and by Musician Robert Mueller, violin. The program of seven numbers was varied and well chosen. Miss Harbeson, the soloist, is the sister of Capt. James B. Harbeson, 5th Inf., class of 1894.

Plans are being made for a return train which will bring back the officers who attend the graduates' dinner at the Hotel Astor on the evening of March 16. Many have expressed their intention of being present, and a special car or train will be provided for their convenience on the home-ward trip. The annual dinner of the West Point Army mess will be held on the evening of March 17. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, is expected to be present; he will address the Corps of Cadets in the afternoon.

The Fencers' Club of New York will send a team to West Point Saturday afternoon, March 14, to meet the Officers' Fencing Club of West Point; the week after the New York Athletic Club team will fence the fencing club and will be guests of the members while at the post. The semi-finals in preparing for the indoor meet were held in the gymnasium on Saturday, and on Saturday evening, March 14, will take place the annual indoor meet.

The blizzard, which visited us the first of the month, was disastrous in its effects, many trees having been broken, wires down, and roofs damaged. The riding hall was badly damaged, as it will cost about \$2,000 to repair the roof, which had a large number of lights broken.

The Cavalry detachment have issued invitations to their annual ball, which will be held at their barracks on Monday evening March 23. This ball is quite the event of the year for the members of the Cavalry detachment and their friends.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 9, 1914.

Mrs. Girard L. McEntee, jr., left Wednesday for Galveston, Texas, to join Lieutenant McEntee.

Miss Biddle, of Philadelphia, en route to California, was week-end guest of Col. J. B. Porter and Mrs. Porter. A pleasing event was the musical ride Monday at the riding hall; a concert by the Military Prison band was enjoyed from 3 until 3:30 o'clock, when the members of the ladies' riding class gave their exhibition drill. The class includes Mesdames William P. Burnham, W. N. Bispham, M. L. Walker, George D. Moore, Robert Sterrett, Ross L. Bush, Robert Howell, jr., Mrs. Sills, Misses Eleanor Bonham and Virginia Tar, Lieutenant Tauszig, of Galveston, will arrive this week to join Mrs. Tauszig. Capt. George W. England has arrived here from San Francisco. He will leave shortly for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., accompanied by Mrs. England, who has been a guest here for some time.

Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., in charge of the department laboratory, will deliver a series of lectures upon tropical diseases to the students of the Kansas University, at Lawrence, and to the members of Jackson County Medical Society of Kansas City, Mo., in the near future.

Major and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay attended the John McCormack recital at Convention Hall, in Kansas City, Friday evening. Mrs. England, wife of Capt. George W. England, is the guest

of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Kean, and Colonel Kean. Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes, of Jefferson Barracks, is the guest of her sister, Miss Mabel Neely, and niece, Miss Lucia Rose. Lieut. C. H. Mason, 19th Inf., who was here with his regiment previous to going to Texas, has been detailed in the Signal Corps, with station at Seattle. Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 3d Inf., who is with his company at Fort Ontario, N.Y., will arrive here in August for duty as instructor in German at the Army Service Schools.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, who has been on special detail at the College, left Sunday for New York city. Lieut. D. H. Scott, 2d Cav., of Fort Bliss, Texas, en route to St. Louis, Mo., was the guest of friends here Monday. Major Carl F. Hartman, chief signal officer of the Central Department, is here, connected with business in regard to the Signal Corps telephone system of the post.

Company B, Signal Corps, won on the bowling alley Monday night by 400 pins over Troop F, 5th Cavalry. The game was very interesting. The high single string record was raised from 847 to 874, and the total from 2,487 to 2,502. This is the best bowling seen here for years. Troop F had led the league for a month, but now has third place, being beaten by both the College team and Company B. The totals were: Company B, 2,502; Troop F, 2,102. Jones, of the Signal Corps, had the high total of the evening with 540. Rice had the high single of 203.

Company H won from Troop E in the bowling alley at the Y.M.C.A. Tuesday night, 2,032 to 2,029.

Troop E was defeated Friday evening at the Y.M.C.A. alleys by Company B, Signal Corps, 2,289 to 1,093.

The College team defeated the Company B (Signal Corps) team on the bowling alley by 2,344 to 2,261.

The old crematory building east of Signal Corps barracks is to be converted into a veterinary hospital for animals pertaining to the Service Schools. The sub-guard house at the car terminal is being repaired for use as a sleeping room for the sub-guard. A new walk is being laid along Grant avenue from the post to Metropolitan avenue, in the city.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 12, 1914.

The details of the summer cruise of the midshipmen have been practically completed. The ships will be the Missouri, flagship, Idaho and Illinois. Captain Fullam will command the squadron, and according to present arrangements Commanders Burrage, Price and Hines, now on duty at the Naval Academy, will command the three ships.

The following additional candidates have passed their mental examinations for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen: A. S. Marley, jr., principal, 1st Missouri, and D. H. Minard, alternate, South Dakota, at large. This makes 70 who have passed out of 135 who took the examination.

Captain Fullam today issued an order prohibiting officers, professors, civilian employees and instructors at the Naval Academy from engaging in any business transactions with midshipmen. The order further states that all the wants and needs of the midshipmen will be transacted and attended to through the proper channels as set forth in the Naval Regulations. This order is in line with one issued a few days ago calling the attention of the midshipmen to the Navy Mutual Aid, a life insurance organization, and urging them to take insurance in that association.

The business men of Philadelphia are alert to have the Army-Navy game played in that city this year. They have suggested that if Franklin Field is not large enough in seating capacity they will build a stadium on League Island sufficient to accommodate the spectators. Mr. E. J. Berlet, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee, visited this city recently and had an interview with Captain Fullam on the subject.

The following are the dates for the Navy's football next season: Oct. 3, Georgetown; 10, Pittsburgh; 17, U. of Pennsylvania; 24, Western Reserve; 31, Agricultural and Mechanical of North Carolina; Nov. 7, open date; 14, Colby College; 21, Ursinus; 28, Army.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman of New York city preached at the Naval Academy on Sunday morning, and in the evening addressed the Christian Association.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam were hosts Sunday at dinner in honor of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, of New York. Governor Goldsborough was to have been present, but was prevented by indisposition. Among guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Logan, Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Preston, Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. Hoff, Comdr. and Mrs. R. C. Bulmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Robinson of Baltimore, Mrs. Harris Lanning, Miss Willis of New York, Mrs. Austin L. Sands and Miss Rhoda Fullam, Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews and Lieut. D. W. Bagley.

Lieut. S. A. Clement, U.S.N., reported on Friday for duty at the Naval Academy. On Friday Mrs. G. H. Burrage was hostess at a tea in honor of Mrs. Fullam. Mrs. E. G. Parker gave a children's tea Friday afternoon. Comdrs. G. H. Burrage, J. F. Hines and H. S. Price have returned after being several days at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in connection with the work of fitting out the respective ships they will command in the midshipmen's summer cruise.

Lieut. Robert Elmer Jones, 29th Inf., now stationed at Fort Jay, N.Y., is visiting friends here. He is an alumnus of St. John's College, of Annapolis, and each year since he has been in the Army has offered a sword as a prize in military competition at that institution. At the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon Miss Beatrice Herford gave an entertainment consisting of monologs written by herself, which greatly pleased the auditors.

Commodore W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., has received a complimentary letter from one of the captains in the Italian navy who fought in the Italian-Turkish war, regarding his history of that campaign. The writer says: "Having been very actively employed during the war on the Libyan coast and in the Aegean Sea, I have found your study and your relation of the events, and also your consideration and criticism, perfectly in accord with truth. I should say, also, that what you have written is inspired by a sense of remarkable equanimity."

Mrs. T. S. Boyd, wife of Ensign Boyd, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Gladys Martin, are visiting Misses Margaret and Helen McCambridge, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Fullam and her daughter, Miss Rhoda Fullam, were auditors on Tuesday in the Maryland Legislature of the warm debate then in progress over oyster-cultivation legislation, a matter of intense interest to the people of Maryland. Mrs. Fullam is a native of this state.

Miss Stella Beecher, daughter of Commodore W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., is on a visit to Highland Beach, N.J. Mrs. Costet, wife of Prof. Gaston Costet, has gone to New York to visit her mother. Mrs. MacCrone, wife of Lieut. W. C. MacCrone, U.S. M.C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ward, of this city.

Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., on duty at a steel plant at Pittsburgh, was in Annapolis Wednesday on a visit to his mother, Mrs. James C. Cresap.

Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., of this city, is again a grandfather, a son having been born on Thursday last to Mrs. Field, his daughter, wife of Dr. Field, of Canada.

Mrs. J. J. Blandin, widow of the late Lieutenant Blandin, U.S.N., who spent the early part of the winter here, has gone to Baltimore for the rest of the season. Mrs. H. A. Steuart, wife of Lieutenant Steuart, U.S.N., and daughter of Mrs. Blandin, who was also here during the first of the winter, has gone to Roanoke, Va., to spend the remainder of it there.

Lieuts. H. M. Bemis and R. L. Walker, U.S.N., were among those who attended a tea dance at the Belvidere in Baltimore on Saturday.

Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy band, was taken suddenly ill at St. Mary's Catholic Church on Sunday. He was at the organ, being choirmaster and organist, when the attack occurred. He had not recovered sufficiently to be at the morning service, Naval Academy chapel, where he is also organist and choirmaster, but his condition has now improved.

Lieut. J. H. Ingram, U.S.N., former fullback of the Navy team, has been asked to be the head football coach for the coming season, and will accept if the Navy Department will grant the request. While the date (Nov. 28) of the Army-Navy game has been agreed to, the place of the match is yet undetermined.

The midshipmen closed their wrestling season brilliantly Saturday afternoon by winning from Columbia, 26 points to 6. Four midshipmen gained falls, and another a decision. Columbia got one decision, and one bout was a draw. Pendleton was the

hero for the visitors and Hough, Broadfoot and Hoops did notable work for the Navy. Saturday evening the gymnastic team of the Naval Academy overwhelmed Columbia and Rutgers in a triangular meet this evening. Navy, 37 1/2; Columbia, 13 1/2; Rutgers, 8. The victory closes the season without a defeat for the Navy gymnasts. The most notable work for the midshipmen was that of Berwind on the parallel bar and Addoms on the horse. Doyle was easily Columbia's best man. The midshipmen also overwhelmed Columbia in the tank, 47 points to 15. They took first place in all contests except the plunge for distance, and second in most of them. In the plunge Columbia, with Kottech and Smith, made a killing. No local records were broken, but the work of the Navy swimmers was the best balanced that they have ever shown.

The Naval Academy fencers lost to Columbia Saturday evening by five bouts to four, the first defeat of the season by college swordsmen. Most of the bouts were splendidly contested and won by a narrow margin. Hans, the Navy captain, showed himself a finished fencer, winning all of his bouts. Clough and Pitt, of Columbia, won two each, Shumway's only victory—against Peck in the last bout—giving the visitors the victory.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, March 8, 1914.

Mrs. Worrirow arrived last week and has apartments at the Harper. Mrs. Hulme, sister of Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, is staying at the Galvez. Colonel Rogers has been on sick report for a week, but expects to be out again in a few days. General Davis and his aid, Lieutenant Pike, are frequent visitors in camp. Lieutenants Ford, Uhl and Van Vliet are the latest aspirants for positions on the polo team.

Monday evening the Galvez gave a tea dance for the officers of H.M.S. Essex. Among those attending were Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hulme, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall and Captain Major. General Davis entertained at dinner for Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Hulme, Monday evening at the Galvez. Lieutenant Denson visited his family in Brenham last Sunday. The Greek letter men of the 2d Division held a dinner at the Rice Hotel Saturday evening. Among those present were Captains Barnes, Peyton, Lieutenants Jewett, Magruder, Blackford, Duke and Rucker.

Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Andres had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold and Captain Hunt. Lieutenant Smith was a dinner guest at the Galvez Saturday. Captains Doster, Morrow and Lieutenant Case attended the tea dance at the Rice Saturday. Wednesday, in spite of the weather, a good crowd attended the tea dance at the mess. Mrs. Bartlett served tea. Among out of town guests were Miss Skinner and Miss Crotty, of Houston, and Mrs. Muncaster, Mrs. Dorsey and Miss Augur, of Galveston.

Tuesday evening the 6th Cavalry opened their new dance hall. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Captains Morrow, Major, Barnes, Lieutenants Ford, Uhl, Smith, Landis, Cook and Case. Thursday Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Emery had Mesdames Gunster, Magruder, and Lacey, of the 18th, and Mesdames Dashiell, Pearson, Sykes and Moore, of the 27th, in for tea.

Friday afternoon the officers of H.M.S. Essex gave a tango tea aboard ship. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieutenants Landis, Smith and Boettcher. General Davis had Lieutenants Pike, Ford and Uhl as dinner guests at Oyster Friday. Captain Major, Lieutenants Patch and Arnold attended a dinner dance at the Oleander Club Friday for some of the debutantes of Houston. Saturday Lieutenant Loneragan was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham to see Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

Saturday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett motored to Dickinson and Oleander. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Cecil had dinner for Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Hulme. The guests were Major and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Allison, Captain Hunt and Mrs. Crawford.

Over forty attended the Dutch supper at the regimental mess Sunday after the polo games. Lieut. and Mrs. Duke had a table of ten, at which were Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Captain Morrow, Paymaster Kemple, of H.M.S. Essex, and Lieutenant Dillman; General Davis entertained Capt. and Mrs. Corey and Lieutenant Pike; Captain Bessell's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin; Lieut. and Mrs. Madison were guests of Lieutenant Landis and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder.

Practically all the companies have amusement buildings, which are very popular with those who enjoy reading, playing pool, etc.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, March 1, 1914.

The 2d Battalion, in camp at Toro Point, returns to the post to-morrow. The inconveniences of camp life on the Canal Zone, which cause a constant fight against mosquitoes, ticks, fleas and ants, have been greatly offset by the surf bathing enjoyed at Toro Point. The trail from Toro Point to Fort Lorenzo, at the mouth of the Chagres River, has been opened up by this battalion, as well as many other trails. A great part of the country not previously visited by the troops from this camp has been covered and mapped by the 2d Battalion.

On Sunday, following a trip through the Gatun Locks, noted in last week's letter, Col. and Mrs. Greene and Miss Barlow made the trip through Gatun Lake from Gatun to the site of the old Gamboa Dike. On Tuesday afternoon and evening Miss Barlow, Col. and Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Coleman were guests of the American Minister, Mr. Price, at the Legation, to witness the carnival parade. Others from Camp Otis who were in Panama for this event were Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Mrs. Swartz.

Major and Mrs. Gerhardt returned Monday evening from a trip from Gamboa to Gatun, via water, a passage through the Gatun Locks and the canal to Cristobal on the tug Chamé, and the enjoyment of the carnival at Colon on Washington's Birthday and Monday. Mrs. Stokes had luncheon Thursday with Miss Barlow, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Glover, Miss Beuret, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Barber, of Ancon. Mrs. Swartz was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, of Panama, from Monday until Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour returned Saturday from a trip to Costa Rica. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Glover and Lieutenant Lytle. Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Marshburn were luncheon guests of Mrs. Hopkins at the Tivoli Hotel on Wednesday.

Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger gave a dinner for Miss Barlow, Col. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. Coleman, Lieutenants Fitzmaurice and Carriethers. Auction bridge followed. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ingram on Friday were Mr. and Mrs. Beyers and Mr. and Mrs. Schilhauer, of Culebra, Mrs. Gowen and Captain MacArthur.

The Submarine Flotilla at Cristobal will be passed through the Gatun Locks next week and returned to the upper east lock, where the boats will be cradled and overhauled. The drydock at Cristobal is not at present available for this work. The tender Stern will be berthed alongside the upper approach wall of the locks.

On Friday Mrs. Greene, Miss Barlow and Mrs. Sibert were luncheon guests of Mrs. Whitlock, in Cristobal. Colonel Greene visited the 2d Battalion at Toro Point the same day.

On Friday Mrs. Coleman gave a bridge-luncheon for Mesdames Stokes, Gowen, Collins, Tebbetts, Whitworth, Cron, Swartz and Fisher and her mother, of Culebra. Lieut. and Mrs. Pariseau and Lieutenant Carriethers were guests of Mrs. Cummings for auction bridge Wednesday. Mrs. Stewart and Miss Beuret visited the beach, near Panama City, Friday, accompanied by Miss Jane Stewart and Master Lucius Cron. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy and Lieutenant Carriethers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn Friday for auction bridge.

Dr. Snapp gave a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday for Major and Mrs. J. H. Ford, Miss Hodges, Miss Cleavland, Miss Wilbur, Miss Lockett, Lieutenants Fitzmaurice and Maloney and Mr. Reinhold. Later all attended the hop at the Tivoli. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday evening, attending the hop afterward. Others from Camp Otis

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at the hop were Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Col. and Mrs. Greene, Miss Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Miss Glover, Miss Beuret and Lieutenant Beuret, Lieut. and Mrs. Pariseau had auction bridge Saturday for Mrs. Cummings and Lieutenant Carrithers.

A launch party, consisting of Mrs. Stokes, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss G. Over, Lieut. and Miss Beuret, made the trip from Gatun to Fort Lorenzo March 1. Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Ford returned to-day from Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Ford has been taking his examination for captain, Medical Corps. Other passengers were Gen. W. P. Duval, retired, and Captain Jewett, C.E., who, with Captain Whitworth, 10th Inf., constitute a board to report on the desirability of purchasing excess furniture from the Canal Commission with a view to using it in furnishing barracks and quarters of the troops to be stationed on the Isthmus. Mrs. Swartz and Lieutenant Carrithers were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn Sunday.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., March 10, 1914.

A Southern supper was given at Fort Banks Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold for Major and Mrs. Brady, Major and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. McMillen, Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, and Mrs. Hahman, of California. After supper Mrs. Hahman rendered several musical selections. Miss Evelyn Williams, of the navy yard, spent the week-end with Miss Julia Steere, of Fort Banks. Lieutenant Dennis and Mr. David Chapman, of Winthrop, attended a dinner in Boston, Monday, and later went to the Majestic to see "Within the Law." Lieutenant Dennis made a visit to Wellesley, Mass., on Sunday, to see his sister, Miss Katherine Dennis, a senior at the college.

Under direction of Lieutenant Reybold, active work is being done in the post gymnasium in athletics. Classes have been organized in various indoor sports, and considerable talent has been developed on the sideboard, parallel bars and general calisthenic drill. There is good baseball talent at Fort Banks, and with the advent of milder weather, expected in a few days, candidates for the team will be assembled for active work under charge of Lieutenant Riley, who coached the Banks football team last fall.

On Tuesday, Dr. McKnight and Lieut. Arthur E. Rowland, of Fort Andrews, had a tea at their quarters in the "Flatiron Building." The latest musical records on the Doctor's new machine made good music for their guests, Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Wheatley.

Bowling is a popular sport at Fort Andrews. Captain Wheatley continues to show good form and is at present tied for leadership in the league by Private Duffy, a skilful bowler. The last tango tea at Fort Strong developed into a private affair, owing to inability of the Artillery band to be present. Lieutenant Barrett, of Fort Warren, and Lieutenant Lyon, of Andrews, braved the rough weather to attend and took part in a private dance given at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Coles. Mrs. Marcone, of New York, house guest of Mrs. Coles at Fort Strong, has been spending a few days with Mrs. P. L. C. Page, at Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Perley, wife of Lieutenant Perley, of Fort Andrews, has been visiting her parents at Wakefield, Mass.

For the spring months a schedule of evening events has been planned at Fort Andrews under direction of Lieutenant Lyon, as follows: Monday, dinners; Tuesday, bowling at post exchange gymnasium; Wednesday, theater parties and late boat night; Thursday, moving pictures at post exchange; Friday, concert by the band and dancing in gymnasium; Saturday, late boat to Boston; Sunday, calling boat to island posts.

Fort Andrews is expecting the arrival of its new fort commander, Major Chamberlaine. Colonel Hawthorne, commanding officer of the defenses of Boston, is still on detached duty at Fort Terry. Riding has lately been a popular sport with some of the junior officers of the posts, and Lieutenant Barrett, of Fort Warren, has recently done considerable riding on the Fenway, Boston suburbs. Lieut. R. Sutton, of Fort Warren, has taken advantage of a short leave to visit relatives in New York city.

Mrs. Boger, of Ohio, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stark, wife of Lieutenant Stark, at Fort Strong. Mrs. Niles, of Maine, has been visiting her son, Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, at Fort Andrews. The "at home" scheduled for Fort Revere last Sunday has been postponed until the following Sunday on account of inclement weather. Mrs. Bunker, wife of Captain Bunker, of Fort Warren, was the guest of Miss Susan Risteen, of Newton, in Boston, lately to see Billie Burke in her new play. Miss Risteen has recently returned from Fort Monroe, where she has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Jr. Captain Hawes, recently placed on unassigned list, will be an instructor at the Coast Artillery School.

Mrs. Dorothy Delano Ross, of Winthrop, is with Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, formerly of these defenses, at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Coles and Mrs. Marcone, of Fort Strong, attended the dance at the navy yard on Monday. On Sunday, Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel had dinner at Fort Andrews for Colonel Williams, surgeon general, Mass. Militia. Capt. J. Moore, late of the Q.M. Corps, has arrived at Fort Strong for duty from duty in Boston.

Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, entertained at cards on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, Miss Ruth Haines and Lieutenant Reybold. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, of Winthrop, entertained at cards last week, Lieutenant Riley being a guest. Dr. McKnight, of Fort Andrews, had dinner last week for Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Mr. Thorpe, of Nebraska, Lieutenants Lyon and Rowland, Mrs. Franklin Kemble, who has been with her parents in Pennsylvania, has returned to her home at Fort Revere. Mrs.

McKell, of Fort Andrews, who has been in Colorado, is expected to be with the Captain this week.

Mrs. John H. Pirie, of Fort Warren, has been quite ill, but is recovering. Her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Rogers, are with her. Saturday, Mrs. Wendte, of Newton, formerly of Oakland, Cal., wife of the Unitarian minister at that place for twenty years, spent the day with Mrs. Steere, mother of Lieutenant Steere. Mrs. Page, wife of Professor Page, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was Mrs. Steere's guest on Monday, at Fort Banks. Mrs. Steere is making a good recovery from her recent fall and injury, and is soon expected to be able to walk.

Mr. Staples Potter, of Boston, and Dr. George Wilson, U.S.N., of the U.S. Naval Hospital, at Chelsea, were guests of Captain Kelton at the February dinner of the Wardroom Club in Boston. Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, were guests of the Deane Winthrop Chapter, D.A.R., at the reception given to the State Regent of Massachusetts at the Cliff House, March 4.

NEWS OF THE 7TH CAVALRY.

Fort McKinley, P.I., Jan. 31, 1914.

Mrs. L. A. I. Chapman on Jan. 21 had dinner for seven of the "maneuver widows"—Mesdames R. D. Walsh, C. E. Stodter, W. P. Moffet, Kennington, C. H. Boice, J. J. Waterman and Dodson. After dinner all attended the hop at Schofield Hall. Mrs. John B. Christian had a bridge party Jan. 27 for Mesdames Ireland, Walsh, Fletcher, Coulter, Darby, Reynolds, Riley, Carter, Brunzell, Shute, Kennington, Cook, Van Horn, Stodter, Bryson, McCormick, Ruggles, Bastion, Hunter, Traub and Wolf. Mrs. Ireland and Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Van Horn served, and Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Bryson assisted. Prizes were won by Mesdames Ruggles, Wolf, Shute, Reynolds and Coulter.

Mrs. C. E. Stodter had luncheon Sunday for Mesdames Walsh, Haskell and Christian. Mrs. G. H. Sands gave a bridge luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Bell, Hunter, Erwin, Ruggles, Traub, McCormick, Allaire and Davis from Los Baños. A bridge supper was given Thursday by Mrs. George K. Hunter for Mesdames Crain, Van Horn, Stodter, Bernard, Carter, Williams, Bell, Kennington, Lahm, Haskell and Zell. Mrs. William N. Haskell had dinner Saturday for Mesdames Walsh, Zell, Waterman and Stodter. Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington gave a Kensington and card party Wednesday night for about sixteen guests. Mrs. C. H. Boice and her sons, Winchell and Charles, dined with Mrs. W. P. Moffet Sunday.

Major F. H. Beach gave the children of the post a hop at the Officers' Club last Tuesday. The 7th Cavalry orchestra furnished the music. Many of the ladies attended. Mrs. O. G. Palmer and Miss Palmer entertained Mrs. K. P. Lord, Miss Walmsley and Miss Frier, of Manila, at luncheon Monday. Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Sands and her house guest, Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Traub and Mrs. Miller were guests of Mrs. E. M. Zell, Friday, at dinner. Mrs. A. E. Kennington had dinner before the hop for Mesdames Dodson, Chaffee, Bernard, Miller, Carter, last Saturday evening.

Mrs. C. E. Stodter had a five hundred party last Thursday morning at 9:30. Mesdames Kennington, Fletcher, Lahm, Zell, Carter, Chamberlain, Van Horn, Crain, Brunzell, Marshall, Williams, Wood, Coulter, Walsh, Christian and Haskell were present. Mesdames Walsh, Haskell and Christian assisted Mrs. Stodter. Mesdames Chapman, Boice, Moffet and Waterman were entertained by Mrs. O. G. Palmer at luncheon Friday. Mrs. W. P. Moffet had Mrs. R. D. Walsh and Mrs. J. J. Waterman as luncheon guests Tuesday.

Before the hop Saturday Mrs. Haskell had dinner for Major Beach, Lieutenant Culver and Mrs. Lamb. Major Beach, Lieutenant Culver and Miss Lenore Palmer were guests of Mrs. J. J. Waterman at dinner Sunday.

Fort McKinley, P.I., Feb. 9, 1914.

All the unoccupied houses in our garrison were cleaned and prepared for the officers and their families who arrived on the transport Logan Feb. 2. Mrs. Sands entertained Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Berkeley and Kitty and Major N. K. Averill; Mrs. Traub had Mrs. Mitchell and her two youngest children, and Mrs. Moffet took care of Capt. G. E. Mitchell and his two sons. Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack and family were entertained by Mrs. Kennington, Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Wing had an auction party Friday for Mesdames Hunter, Northington, Shute, Bryson, Stodter, Wolf, Carter, Van Horn, Brunzell, Johnson, Coulter, Christian and Bastion. Miss Walmsley had Mr. and Mrs. Church, who arrived with the Shriners on the Minnesota last week, as her guests Sunday. Mrs. Pegram, wife of Lieut. J. C. Pegram, was operated on for appendicitis at the department hospital in Manila last week. Mrs. Pegram has been ill since her arrival on the Logan last Monday. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter had a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Ireland, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Major Thayer and Capt. and Mrs. Morey. Mrs. Lahm had had as her guests Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Martin, 8th Cav., since the Logan came in. Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Mitchell had lunch with Mrs. W. N. Haskell Tuesday. Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Kennington, Mrs. Dodson and Mrs. Chaffee motored to Alabang to visit the maneuver camp Wednesday. Mrs. Chapman also went out in her machine. Thursday an auction party was given by Mrs. Bastion, complimentary to her house guest, Mrs. Northington. The Cavalry band played a splendid program for the ladies at the Officers' Club Wednesday night.

Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell were dinner guests of Mrs. Traub Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Koon and daughter had luncheon with Mrs. Moffet, Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Johnson were entertained by Mrs. E. M. Zell upon arrival from the States. Mrs. Kelso and her daughter, Mrs. Clarkson, are spending three weeks in India. Miss Walmsley gave a buffet luncheon Wednesday evening for nineteen friends from Manila. Mesdames Ireland, Waterman, Stodter and Haskell visited the maneuver camp at Cabuyao Tuesday. Colonel Sands and Captain Chapman returned with them that afternoon. Colonel Sands had sprained his ankle badly; and Captain Chapman had had an accident to his automobile on his way home.

Miss Hinman, niece of Col. and Mrs. G. K. Hunter, returned yesterday from a three weeks' southern island trip on the Merritt. Mrs. Tyndall has as her house guest Mrs. A. C. King, while Lieutenant King, 8th Cav., is encamped with his regiment in Manila for the exposition. Mrs. Allen, mother of Capt. C. M. Allen, 2d Field Art., is staying with Mrs. Seaman.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 11, 1914.

A number of the West Point graduates stationed here will attend the first annual dinner of the alumni in Hotel Astor March 16. Mr. Thomas Baird, of Scotland, gave an interesting lecture in the Y.M.C.A. building on March 1. Mr. Baird spent twelve years as missionary among the lepers of Siam, and also went through the Boer War as secretary of the Y.M.C.A. with the British soldiers.

Through the courtesy of Colonel Norton, 23d N.Y., a number of officers attended the Infantry Service exhibit, held in the armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 24-28. On March 5 Major and Mrs. Hawkins had dinner for Colonel Babbitt, Capt. and Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Fackler, of New York, Lieutenants Murphy and Loustolot, and on Feb. 29 her dinner guests were Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker and Lieut. and Mrs. Brett. Capt. and Mrs. Colvin gave a dinner party on March 5 for Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. Borton, Mrs. Barroll, Miss Fleming, Major Ferguson and Lieutenant Brett.

Capt. and Mrs. Tasker gave a pretty dinner Feb. 27, complimenting Major and Mrs. Hawkins, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin and Lieut. and Mrs. Borton. Capt. and Mrs. Shepard had with them for dinner on March 6 Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Miss Fleming and Lieutenant Brett.

On March 2 the Evening Bridge Club was entertained by

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Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, prizes being won by Mrs. Rand and Captain Tasker, Mrs. Bunker and Dr. Shepard. The Bowling Club met on Tuesday evening, when prizes were won by Mrs. Bunker and Bown, Captain Shepard and Lieutenant Loustolot. Chaplain and Mrs. Yates afterwards served luncheon. Mrs. Barroll and Mrs. Borton were each hostess in turn during the past fortnight, of the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club, when prizes were won by Mrs. Bown, Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Barroll. Capt. and Mrs. Borton returned Saturday from a month's visit with relatives in Key West, Fla.

Major Young has arrived and taken command of the post in the absence of Colonel Barroll. Mrs. Young and the children came yesterday and the family are settling in quarter No. 15. Mrs. Crawford is welcomed after an absence of several weeks.

The gymnasium was most attractive last evening for the monthly hop. The orchestra from Fort Hamilton played. Mrs. Mills, Misses Mills and Carrothers came from Governors Island as guests of Lieutenants Loustolot and Kimball; Miss Allen, of Fort Hamilton, was entertained by Mrs. Yates; Miss Beecher, of Annapolis, was guest of Mrs. Bunker, and Capt. and Mrs. McCaughey, of the arsenal, were with Capt. and Mrs. Tasker. A number of dinner parties preceded the hop, Major and Mrs. Hawkins inviting Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Borton, Capt. and Mrs. Colvin, Major Ferguson and Lieutenant Brett; Capt. and Mrs. Tasker dined Capt. and Mrs. McCaughey, Lieutenant Hobley and Mrs. Rand. A trip was made on the Harvey Brown Monday by the officers of this district to pay a formal call upon General Evans, who has recently arrived at Governors Island.

The Hancock Club, organized by Chaplain Yates something more than a year ago, is in a flourishing condition. The newly elected officers are: Sergt. Rudolph Molth, 137th Co., president; Corporal Strauss, 137th Co., recording secretary; Pvt. Ira Taylor, assistant secretary; Chaplain Yates, corresponding secretary; Master Electrician Snodgrass, treasurer. The last sight-seeing tour was made to Colgate and Company's factory and Pathe Frere's moving picture studio, both of Jersey City, and the new Municipal Building of the city of New York, from which a magnificent view of Manhattan was gotten from the tower. Nine new members were initiated with due ceremony on the evening of March 10, after which an impromptu luncheon was served. On March 17 the club will debate the Mexican questions, following with a discussion of the article "The Honor of the Army," now running in Harper's Weekly. The Hancock basketball team made glorious victory over the Highlands team this week in our gymnasium.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 5, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Wood gave a dinner in honor of Miss Margaret Knight preceding the hop at Angel Island Friday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis were guests at the Palace Hotel during a short visit from Mare Island. In the Presidio hoproom an informal tea-dance was enjoyed by about 100 people after parade Thursday. At the Claremont Country Club Mrs. H. M. Wright, Mrs. Raymond Perry, Mrs. J. C. Black and Mrs. Fred Walker have organized a Tea-Dance Club, which will hold informal meetings on Saturdays during Lent. Among their guests last Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wakefield, Miss Dorothy Simpson, Lieut. Dennis E. McCunniff and Lieutenant Jones.

Lieut. C. S. Bendel gave a tennis luncheon at Fort McDowell on Sunday. The hours before luncheon were spent at the tennis court. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Wood, Mrs. Robert C. Humber, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Hazel Rhinehart, Mrs. S. Knight, Miss Page, Lieut. Ziba L. Drollinger, Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, Mr. Stewart Van Vliet, Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet and Mr. O'Ferrall Knight. Lieutenant Bendel gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Charles M. Bundel, John E. Baxter, William Lassiter, Miss Lassiter, Miss Helen Goodier, Lieutenants Bull and Munro.

At Fort Winfield Scott, preceding the hop, Friday, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Tobin gave a dinner for Captain Tobin's daughter, Miss Virginia Tobin, and the other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle, Mrs. Frederick W. Zeile, Miss Nadine Sherwood, Miss Elsie Booth, Captain Platt, Lieut. C. S. Bendel, Lieut. J. H. Johnson and Mr. Howard Tobin. An unusual and charming affair the same evening was the butterfly dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lincoln for Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. John Ralph Wilson, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Miss Berkemeier, Major H. H. Whitney, Capt. A. L. Keesling, Lieut. W. E. Hall and C. S. Burlingame. Lieut. and Mrs. Matthew H. Thomlinson were guests of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Thomlinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, in Berkeley, a large number of guests attending from the Presidio and Fort Scott. Mrs. E. C. Simmons, of Sacramento, house guest of Mrs. Miller, received with her, and others assisting were Mesdames Thomlinson, Dubois, Miller and Lane.

Lieut. R. V. Cramer was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, at Fort Barry. Lieut. Cris M. Burlingame on Monday gave a theater party and a supper at Tait's, where an orchestra played during the meal and for dancing. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams and Capt. A. L. Keesling.

Mrs. Edward K. Massee, house guest of Major and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth, was guest of honor at a bridge-tea given by her hostess Tuesday for thirty-two guests. Mrs. Dudley Warfield and Mrs. George D. Guyer presided at the tea table. An informal dinner-dance was given last evening by Dr. and Mrs. Francis Wakefield in honor of their house guest, Miss Dorothy Simpson. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Julian Kenzie, Miss Margaret Carrigan, Miss Helen Weaver, Miss Morier, Miss Florence Foley, Major Sherwood A. Cheney, Major Sam F. Bottoms, Lieut. Dennis E. McCunniff, Messrs. Edward Morier, Frank Kennedy and Sherman Roger.

Mr. Stewart Van Vliet, eldest son of Col. R. C. Van Vliet, who has been living in the city since the departure of Colonel Van Vliet for Texas, leaves to-morrow for Portland, where he will connect with another automobile firm.

The final score of the second baseball game of the season

? ARE YOU READY ?
For any Sudden Call into Action?
 The Equipment of an Officer must include a Field-glass.
 But why worry along with the Ordinary Type of Glass, with its small Field and Dim Vision, when you can get on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS A
GOERZ ARMY AND NAVY BINOCULAR
 THE BEST MILITARY GLASS PRODUCED
 You May be Called into Action at any Moment!
 Write TO-DAY for our CATALOG.
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 317 East 34th Street, New York City

between Fort Baker and Fort Barry, played last Sunday at Fort Barry, was 17 to 13, in favor of the visitors.

PORT MORGAN.

Port Morgan, Ala., March 8, 1914.

Lieutenant Pepin was called to his home in Minneapolis, Minn., week before last, because of the serious illness of his father. A company from the post, accompanied by Lieutenants Cullen, Smith and Cunningham, went to Mobile Feb. 23 to be in the Rex Mardi Gras parade. Dr. Boggess visited in Mobile during Mardi Gras. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Danner in Mobile two days. Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey spent Feb. 23 in Mobile. Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia and Miss Boggess spent Shrove Tuesday night in Mobile. The same night Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Mobile; all officers and their wives were invited to the ball of the O.O.M. Society that evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Schumm and Mrs. Smith returned to the post from New Orleans Feb. 23. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained informally at cards Feb. 27 for Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Dr. and Miss Boggess. Chaplain Newsome spent the night of Feb. 28 in town. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Taylor at a dinner-dance at the Battle House in Mobile Feb. 28. Mr. and Mrs. Donald were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow March 1. The French class met Sunday afternoon at Capt. and Mrs. Garcia's quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, of the revenue cutter Winona, and their visitor, Miss Selby, were dinner guests of Dr. Boggess March 1.

Dr. and Miss Boggess and Capt. and Mrs. Garcia were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith Sunday. Lieut. A. H. Barkley arrived Monday on the mine planter General Frank. That evening he was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Geere. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor entertained informally at cards Tuesday evening for Mrs. Schumm, Miss Boggess, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Boggess and for Lieutenant Barkley, who was dinner guest Wednesday of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Garcia gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Schumm and Lieutenant Barkley. Those invited in to dance after dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. and Miss Boggess and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Mr. and Mrs. Danner, of Mobile, were weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 3, 1914.

Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming had tea Monday in honor of Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Those who assisted Mrs. Fleming were Mrs. C. E. Wood and Mrs. Edward Shevlin, of Portland, Mesdames Young, Page, Boswell, Tiffany, Moore, Taintor and Miss Brambila. All the ladies of the post were present, as well as a number of Portland people. The Musical Club met Friday with Mrs. John H. Page, jr. Present: Mesdames Chase, Castner, Bugbee, Osseward, Vosburgh, Hartz, Stacy, Sweeney and Lentz. Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Bugbee sang and Mrs. Castner gave several instrumental selections.

Lieut. Lester M. Wheeler has returned, after several months spent in San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Allen Parker and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz were hostesses at an attractive bridge party Tuesday afternoon. There were three tables of bridge and four tables of five hundred played. Prizes were won by Mesdames Young, Chase, Rockwell, Tarleton and Clark.

Chaplain and Mrs. Osseward gave a series of four dinners during the week. On Monday they entertained Dr. and Mrs. Vosburgh, Lieut. and Mrs. Lentz, Capt. and Mrs. Clark and Lieut. and Mrs. Holson; on Wednesday their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Hinckman, Capt. and Mrs. Moore and Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson, sr.; on Thursday those present were Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney, Judge McConnell, Lieut. and Mrs. Boswell, Mr. Orr and Capt. and Mrs. Page, jr.; Friday evening the guests were Colonel Young and Miss Polly Young, Major and Mrs. Castner, Dr. and Mrs. Tarleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Taintor, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John F. Morrison have returned to the post after a few weeks spent in Washington.

"Go-to-Church Sunday" was elaborately observed in Vancouver and at Vancouver Barracks March 1. At three o'clock twenty-four buglers sounded the church call in front of the post assembly hall and the 21st Infantry band played a selection outside and two pieces in the hall. The post assembly hall was packed and hundreds were unable to enter. The services were attended by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts and Col. George S. Young. Rev. J. M. Canse gave the invocation and Dr. George B. Vosburgh, of Denver, read Scriptures and offered prayer. Rev. Thomas May said the closing prayer and benediction. The sermon was delivered by Chaplain James Osseward, 21st Inf., and his text was, "Be of good courage and let us play the men for our people and for the cities of our God."

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 9, 1914.

The Ladies' Card Club was entertained by Mrs. J. M. Craig on Tuesday, those present being Mesdames F. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, Baldwin, H. C. Pillsbury, F. H. Burr, W. W. Merrill, G. C. Keleher, J. A. McAllister and Miss Hester Nolan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Williams, Pillsbury and Burr. Tuesday Mrs. H. G. Humphreys gave a tea in honor of Miss Kennedy and for Mesdames T. W. Griffith, J. M. Kennedy, C. Foster, G. V. Rukke and Miss Ethel Jones. Those at the Officers' Club Tuesday evening for the regular dancing class were Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Mr. Marion Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Keleher and Lieut. and Mrs. McAllister.

Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith gave a beautiful tea for their guest, Miss Gertrude Hall, and for Col. J. H. Beacom, Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Farmer, Mrs. Farmer, sr., Miss Hester Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. C. I. Foster, Miss Ethel Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill. Miss Gertrude Hall, of Morris-town, N.J., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith. Col. T. W. Griffith, who was called home by the illness of his mother, returned to Jefferson Barracks on Monday.

Miss Onyx Kennedy, for two months visiting Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, departed on Thursday for her home in South Carolina. On Friday Mrs. C. L. Foster gave a beautiful luncheon for Mrs. Crampton, who is visiting in St. Louis. The guests were Mesdames T. W. Griffith, A. C. Baldwin, J. M. Kennedy, H. C. Pillsbury, H. G. Humphreys, G. V. Rukke, J. M. Craig, T. A. Smith, W. W. Merrill and Miss Hall. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England returned to Jefferson Bar-

racks on Saturday, Captain England from San Francisco, where he took a detachment of recruits, and Mrs. England from Fort Leavenworth, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Kean. Miss Blanche Nolan, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Orson Smith, of Chicago, returned to Jefferson Barracks Sunday.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 6, 1914.

Mrs. A. A. Ackerman attended a luncheon given at Hotel del Coronado by Mrs. J. W. Buel Thursday. Bridge followed. Among those present at a beefsteak dinner given at Hotel del Coronado Thursday, at which William Ramsay Heberhart was host, was Lieut. Fred Seydel, U.S.A. Lieut. Virginius E. Clark, detached from duty at the aviation camp and ordered back to his regiment, left Monday for San Francisco.

Mrs. William R. Maize entertained the Thursday Bridge Club yesterday at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Those present at the tea dance at Hotel del Coronado Monday, when Maurice and Miss Florence Walton appeared in exhibition dances, included Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, Lieut. W. R. Taliaferro, Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Mrs. Gilmer, Mrs. A. A. Ackerman and Gen. G. McC. Reeve.

The U.S.S. Pittsburgh arrived Wednesday from the west coast of Mexico, with Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles on board. As he left the cruiser for the shore he was given a salute of thirteen guns, and the ship's band played "Auld Lang Syne." Accompanied by his flag secretary, Lieut. Charles G. Davy, the Admiral left in the afternoon for Washington. He expects to return to this coast in time to sail for the Asiatic Station early in April.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Laforque, of Paris, who are passing their honeymoon at Hotel del Coronado, were guests of honor at a delightful dinner given Wednesday evening by Miss Doris Skinner, the guests including Lieutenants Taliaferro, Douglas and Carberry. Gen. Irving Hale, U.S.V., of Denver, was guest of honor at a recent gathering of the San Diego Post, No. 71, Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. Among speakers was Major Herbert R. Fay, N.G.C. Capt. Roger B. Bryan, U.S.A., retired, attended the Washington Birthday banquet of San Diego Chapter No. 2, Sons of the American Revolution.

PORT BARRANCAS.

Port Barrancas, Fla., March 9, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin L. Hunsaker, 11th Cav., stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, accompanied by their two sons, are spending the month at the "Old Mill Inn." On Wednesday Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford and Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard. Bridge followed. Thursday Major and Mrs. Morse gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Major Gordon Heiner, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Lyon. Bender, who has had a long illness, is nearly well. Mrs. Maynard has been sick with tonsillitis. Captain Stopford is confined to his quarters with tonsillitis.

After the movies on Wednesday the enlisted personnel held a dance, and on Friday night the officers had an informal hop. Capt. and Mrs. Perry had a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Mustin and Major Heiner. Lieutenant Colton entertained at the officers' mess the same evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Lyon, Misses Blount, Fisher and Horner; the guests went to the hop later. Major Heiner left the post last evening. Major Morse took a fight in a hydroplane this week; he is much pleased with the experience.

On Thursday Colonel Ridgway received the review given in honor of 1st Sgt. August Gerber, 20th Co., who retired that day after thirty years' service. In the evening a smoker was held in the mess hall of the company, and he was presented with a beautiful gold watch and chain by the company. The officers of the post were invited to the entertainment and assisted in making this farewell to the Sergeant a very delightful affair, which will be pleasantly remembered by all. Sergeant Gerber will reside at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., visiting relatives in Europe in the spring.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., March 10, 1914.

Mrs. P. V. Kieffer entertained the children of the Du Pont garrison at a Washington's Birthday party in honor of her daughter, Dixie. Assisting Mrs. Kieffer were her house guest, Miss May Dillon, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. R. Reynolds. Those present were Thomas Dillon, of Philadelphia; Dixie and Gordon Edwards, Harry, Ned and Franklin Purnell, Lawrence, Alberta, Dorothy, Dickie and Alice Mitchell, Bill Menges, Louise and Birdie Jefferson, Jack, Bill and Leah Reybold, Jack Reynolds, Jack Keene, Dixie and Victor Kieffer. Bill Reybold won the prize in the donkey pinning contest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds entertained the Du Pont Evening Auction Club on Tuesday. Prizes went to Mrs. Reynolds and Captain Mitchell. Those present were Capt. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Keene, Lieut. M. S. Keene and R. S. Oberly, of Du Pont; Mrs. Charles Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Reybold, of Delaware City. The previous week the club was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark. Col. and Mrs. Edwards were special guests of the evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Reynolds and Captain Edwards.

Miss Ethel Frick, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. M. D. Weed, at Mott, has returned to her home in Philadelphia. Many delightful affairs complimented her during her stay.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 9, 1914.

The merriest of the season's dances was one given Friday evening at the gymnasium, with entrancing music by the 9th Infantry band. Capt. and Mrs. Ira C. Welborn and Lieut. and Mrs. James Regan were in the receiving line; other dancers included Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Crane, Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Hearn, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Clement, Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, jr., Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, Capt. George P. Peed and many others. Previous to the dance Capt. and Mrs. Fred R. Brown gave a progressive dinner of six tables for twenty-four guests, who joined the merry dancers afterward.

Mrs. Angus, widow of Colonel Angus, U.S.A., gave a beautiful dinner at the Altamont Friday for Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. C. Kinney and Capt. George P. Peed. Mrs. Harris, wife of Lieutenant Harris, was Mrs. Elbert Pike Marshall's guest at the club concert of the Matinee Musical Club and luncheon at the Sinton Friday.

A squad of twenty recruits arrived Saturday from Columbus Barracks for assignment to the 9th Infantry.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 7, 1914.

Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers on Wednesday gave a bridge dinner in compliment to her mother and sister, Mrs. Spalding and Miss Spalding, of Honolulu, who are her guests. Prizes were won by Mrs. Arthur H. Ahrends and Mrs. John H. Hess. Other guests were Mesdames Estes, Harker, Coffey, Hoffman, Foreman, Cake and Mrs. Frederick Palmer from town.

At the dinner of the Bonneville Club March 7, in honor of Admiral Sebree, who was the principal speaker, guests from the post included Major Willis Uline, Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey and W. B. Wallace. Lieut. and Mrs. Coffey and their daughter Ruth have moved from town and are now settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. William S. Graves. Mrs. Wallace and her daughter have returned from the East, so this adds two more families to the post.

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 918 F STREET WASHINGTON, D.C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CADY.—Born Feb. 3, 1914, a son, Cullison Cady, to Act. Dental Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cady, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I.

DUNCAN.—Born at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 7, 1914, to Asst. Civil Engr. G. A. Duncan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Duncan a son.

HARLOW.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 26, 1914, a son, to the wife of Lieut. C. W. Harlow, 4th U.S. Field Art.

LAKE.—Born at Germantown, Pa., March 4, 1914, to Mrs. George E. Lake, wife of Lieutenant Lake, U.S.N., a daughter.

LAMB.—Born at Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 19, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. B. P. Lamb, 25th U.S. Inf., a son.

PIKE.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 24, 1914, a son, to the wife of Lieut. E. J. Pike, 15th U.S. Cav.

SMITHER.—Born at Washington, D.C., to the wife of Capt. H. C. Smither, General Staff, U.S.A., a son, Henry Carpenter, jr.

TAWRESEY.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1914, a son, to the wife of Naval Constr. J. G. Tawressey, U.S.N.

TROMETRE.—Born at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 12, 1914, a son, Karl Waldeman Trometre, to the wife of Ord. Sergt. Carl Trometre, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BALDRIDGE-SMITH.—At Washington, D.C., March 7, 1914, Lieut. Harry A. Baldrige, U.S.N., and Miss Frances E. Smith, daughter of Gen. Robert G. Smith.

BARNES-HUNT.—At Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12, 1914, Gertrude Maynard Hunt, to Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, 6th U.S. Field Art.

GOODLOE-JOHNSON.—At Washington, D.C., March 4, 1914, Brig. Gen. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Miss Marion C. Johnson.

LAMMERS-BAILEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1914, Lieut. H. M. Lammers, U.S.N., and Miss Anna McGill Bailey.

SAYLES-MOORE.—At the home of the bride, 375 Park avenue, New York city, March 3, 1914, Lieut. Comdr. William Randall Sayles, U.S.N., to Mrs. Henry Boynton Moore, widow of Mr. H. B. Moore, of New York and Colorado Springs, and sister-in-law of Col. Arthur Lee, formerly Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Washington, and later Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

SMITH-SINKS.—At El Paso, Texas, March 4, 1914, 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Edna M. Sinks.

DIED.

CARR.—Died at Governors Island, N.Y., March 6, 1914, William S. Carr, clerk at headquarters of Eastern Department, and formerly chief clerk at Department of Arizona, and Colorado headquarters.

CARTER.—Died at Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1914, Mrs. Ann E. Carter, mother of Mrs. John S. Marshall, wife of Capt. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired.

COLEMAN.—Died at Macon, Ga., on Jan. 8, 1914, Ida Lamar Coleman, mother of William Lee Ellis, of Macon, Ga., and of Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut in Mexican waters. Mrs. Coleman was the daughter of Henry G. Lamar, one time Congressman from Georgia, and jurist.

COWLES.—Died at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 7, 1914, Mrs. Mary Creager Cowles, wife of Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 15th U.S. Cav., and daughter of Major Noble H. Creager, U.S.A.

FLANIGAN.—Died March 4, 1914, at Chicago, Ill., T. Edward Flanigan, only son of Mrs. Rose Flanigan, 5162 Waterman avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and the late Capt. P. Flanigan, and husband of Eda Jones Flanigan, brother-in-law of Capt. Casper W. Cole, 15th U.S. Cav., and Dr. T. S. Proxmire.

KELLY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1914, Miss Hester Margaret Kelly, aged twelve years of pneumonia, daughter of Chief Machinist's Mate James A. Kelly, U.S.N.

LAWLESS.—Died Feb. 17, 1914, at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Miss Anna C. Lawless, faithful nurse of Jack and Carolyn Chamberlain, children of Col. John L. Chamberlain, U.S.A. Miss Lawless was well known throughout the Army.

LYON.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1914, Pay Dir. George A. Lyon, U.S.N., retired.

O'LOUGHLIN.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., March 7, 1914, Lieut. Francis Charles O'Loughlin, Pl. Scouts.

ROCK.—Died Feb. 28, 1914, at Jeannette, Pa., Mr. John H. Rock, father of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. S. M. Rock, U.S.R.C.S.

SCOWDEN.—Died at Albany, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1914, aged sixty-one years, Mr. Frank Pierce Scowden, father of Lieut. F. F. Scowden, 8th U.S. Inf.

THOMAS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1914, Mr. William H. Thomas, father of Mrs. H. S. Brinkerhoff, wife of Lieutenant Brinkerhoff, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

WICKES.—Died March 6, 1914, George Wickes, father of P.A. Surg. G. L. Wickes, U.S.N., at New York city, aged seventy years.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Capt. George H. White, Infantry, U.S.A., inspector-instructor on duty with the New York National Guard, gave an instructive lecture to the officers of the 12th Infantry March 9, which was listened to with a great deal of interest.

Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, will review the 71st N.Y., Col. W. G. Bates, on Monday night, April 20.

The 8th N.Y., at its annual muster concluded March 12, paraded 495 officers and men and had thirty-eight absent. We reserve complete figures for another week.

A new troop of Cavalry for the National Guard of New York, to be known as Troop M, 1st Cavalry, will be mustered into the state service on March 21. This troop, which has been organized in the Genesee Valley, is composed of exceptionally desirable material, and Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cavalry, U.S.A., who made an inspection of the troopers some weeks ago, was very much impressed with them. Nathaniel C. Schiven has been chosen captain and James W. Wadsworth, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, has been chosen first lieutenant. A special examining board has been appointed, consisting of Col. C. I. De Boeise, Major H. K. Brown and Capt. Edward McLeer, 1st Cav., and Major W. W. Percy, Med. Corps. As we stated some weeks ago, Mrs. Wadsworth, who owns a horse farm for hunters in the Genesee Valley, will allow the troop to use the riding ring in the large concrete and steel building on her place until the state supplies an armory.

No organization of the Connecticut National Guard having complied with the prescribed conditions for award of "National Defense Trophies," presented by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company for small-arms firing, commanding officers, Companies M and F, 2d Infantry, are directed to return the trophies in their possession to the Acting Chief Quartermaster, at the State Arsenal, Hartford.

The Connecticut National Guard in rifle practice during 1913

qualified 90 experts, 77 sharpshooters and 134 marksmen in the course prescribed by the War Department. The figure of merit for the Cavalry was 59.62; of the 1st Infantry, 21.91; of the 2d Infantry, 32.28; and of the 1st Separate Company of Infantry, 56.23.

First Lieut. Everette S. Chaffee, Battery A, of Rhode Island, was nominated for captain on March 5, 2d Lieut. William Gammell, Jr., for first lieutenant, and 1st Sergt. Gerald T. Hanley for second lieutenant in this command. Lieutenants Chaffee and Gammell were ordered to appear before the examining board on March 13. Sergeant Hanley having already passed the examination for second lieutenant of Field Artillery and being on the eligible list will be commissioned at once.

Capt. James H. Smyth, Coast Art. of Massachusetts, after seventeen years' service has been retired with the rank of brigadier general. During that time General Smyth has held the rank of first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and inspector general. When he retired from the Inspector General's Department he again joined the Coast Artillery Corps. His retirement dates from November, 1912, when he held the rank of colonel.

The annual muster and inspection of the Florida National Guard will commence March 26. The inspections will be made for the United States by Major Arthur W. Morse, Med. Corps, and Capt. La Vergne L. Gregg, Inf., inspector-instructor. The inspection for the state will be made by Major H. M. Snow, jr., Q.M. Corps, N.G.P., Acting Inspector General. The application of a number of residents of Panama City, Fla., to be organized, equipped and mustered into the military service of the state as a company of Infantry, having been approved, it has been duly mustered in and assigned to the 3d Battalion of the 1st Infantry and will be known as Company M.

Col. H. H. Rogers, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., has had two new captains appointed—1st Lieut. Robert D. Mills, of Battery D, has been made captain of Battery B, vice Strong, resigned, and 1st Lieut. John T. Delaney, of Battery E, has been made captain of that battery, vice Ferguson, resigned. A drill by Batteries B, D, E and F will be given in the armory on April 11 for the United States Boy Scouts, under Gen. E. A. McAlpin. Capt. Edwin Emerson, adjutant, has gone on a trip to Mexico, and the duties of his office are being looked after by 1st Lieut. Robert A. White.

The annual championship games of the Military Athletic League, to be held in the armory of the 71st Regiment, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, March 14, offer a splendid program of exciting competition. There will be plenty of variety in the events, which include sprints, runs, hurdles, field events, etc.

A review of the 47th N.Y. by its veterans will be held at the armory on Saturday night, March 28. Colonel Jannicky has authorized the formation of a mounted detachment and Lieut. E. W. Briscoe has the matter in charge. This will not be the first mounted detachment to be organized in the Guard, as some Brooklyn papers have stated. The 7th Regiment organized a mounted detachment several years ago, and the 71st Regiment some two years ago. Both of these detachments have been instructed in horsemanship regularly, and have also appeared in street parades and many army reviews.

The Medical Department of the Ohio National Guard has been organized to conform with Circular 8, Div. of Militia Affairs, War D., 1913.

Veterans of the 9th N.Y. will review the active regiment in the armory on Saturday night, March 28.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The 3d Infantry, Pa. N.G., Colonel Biddle, at its recent annual state muster paraded 615 officers and men and had 112 absent out of 727 on the roll. Company L, the largest company in the regiment, with sixty-one members present and two absent, made the best showing. The figures of the muster in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and staff.....	23	4	27
Hospital Corps.....	11	1	12
Band.....	27	1	28
Company A.....	49	8	57
" B.....	43	14	57
" C.....	48	8	56
" D.....	46	9	55
" E.....	51	9	60
" F.....	37	6	43
" G.....	44	16	60
" H.....	35	15	50
" I.....	50	7	57
" K.....	40	10	50
" L.....	61	2	63
" M.....	50	2	52
Totals.....	615	112	727

71ST N.Y.—COL. W. G. BATES.

With only three officers and four enlisted men absent out of 880 members on the roll the 71st N.Y. completed a fine record of muster on March 5, 1914. It had an aggregate of 873 members present, or ninety-nine per cent. At the muster of 1913 the regiment had (not counting seventeen present in the Hospital Corps) 845 present and eighteen absent, an aggregate of 863 on the roll. The net gain in membership of thirteen is shown by the 1914 muster. The only units in the regiment which had absentees were Companies H, I, K and M. Company K, Capt. W. A. De Lamater, is the largest company and had 100 members present and only one absent. The second largest company as to men present was Company E, Capt. James Eben, who had all of its eighty-two members present. The inspecting officers were Capt. George H. White, Infantry, U.S.A., for the War Department, and Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Major Edwin W. Dayton, I.G. Dept., for the state. The figures of the muster for this year and last follow:

	1914			1913		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	17	0	17	17	0	17
Non-Com. Staff.....	10	0	10	10	0	10
Band.....	22	0	22	24	0	24
Company A.....	60	0	60	59	3	62
" B.....	65	0	65	72	2	74
" C.....	48	0	48	51	4	55
" D.....	54	0	54	56	0	56
" E.....	82	0	82	80	0	80
" F.....	60	0	60	58	2	60
" G.....	70	0	70	67	0	67
" H.....	65	2	67	59	2	61
" I.....	64	2	66	72	0	72
" K.....	100	1	101	91	1	92
" L.....	56	0	56	58	2	60
" M.....	81	2	83	63	2	65
Mounted Scouts.....	19	0	19	8	0	8
Totals.....	873	7	880	845	18	863

69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

The 69th N.Y. will parade on March 17 to attend pontifical mass, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 11 a.m., and in the afternoon it will parade as escort to the Irish Societies in the annual parade. In the evening the new Non-Commissioned Officers' Association will hold their first annual ball, and the event promises to be a great success. In addition to the usual dancing there will be a special platform erected in the gymnasium for Irish step dancing for those who prefer the good old Irish style of dance to the present fancy dancing.

Recent promotions in the regiment include 1st Sergt. Joseph G. Fogarty, of Company B, to first lieutenant, and Acting Q.M. Sergt. W. J. Burns to second lieutenant; Sergt. M. E. Reedy, of Company D, to second lieutenant and B.Q.M. and commissary.

Company B will hold a eucure April 25, and Company K will arrange a barn dance shortly. A team of ten men from Company I is to shoot a match with Company I, of the 12th Regiment. An interesting feature of this match will be that both teams, through the generosity of Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, will receive prizes, but the winning team will have the advantage of a fine dinner. General Dyer has made a number of visits to the armory in order to help along the

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efficiency of the command, and these visits have already been attended with good results. A number of cash prizes have been offered for shooting, recruiting, etc., by the General, and to further increase the interest in indoor rifle practice the members of every company in the regiment that organizes a team of ten men for an inter-company shooting competition will be presented by General Dyer with a gold shamrock. General Dyer is anxious to have both the 69th and 12th improve in rifle practice, fill vacancies among officers and recruit up with a reliable class of men.

22D NEW YORK.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

The Defendarm Association of the 22d Engineers have arranged a moving picture show, vaudeville entertainment and dance in the armory Monday night, March 30, which promises to be of exceptional merit. The committee includes the well known theatrical managers Lieut. Harry Hammerstein and Henry C. Miner, Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger and Major Kilmer. The pictures will include Russian and U.S. Cavalry, a historical pageant showing the progress of New York for 300 years, around the world in fairyland, and the Battle of Gettysburg. Songs and sketches will be given during the changing of the reels. The admittance will be twenty-five cents. The Get-Together Club will hold a dance at the armory on the night of March 17. A review of the regiment will probably be held the latter part of March. Lieut. Frederick Wendel at present in command of Company C, announces some handsome steins as prizes for recruiting.

1ST CAVALRY, N.Y.—COL. C. I. DE BEVOISE.

The units of the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., located in Brooklyn and Staten Island, underwent annual inspection and muster last week by Capt. L. C. Andrews, Cavalry, U.S.A., and Capt. E. Olmsted, Division Staff, N.G.N.Y. There were 322 officers and men present and two absent out of an aggregate membership of 324. There is the slight net loss of seven in the membership since the muster of 1913, when the aggregate strength was 331 officers and men, all of whom were present. The following are the figures for 1914:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Headquarters.....	18	0	18
Troop A, Captain Beers.....	39	1	40
Troop C, Captain Wilson.....	52	0	52
Troop E, Captain De Bevoise.....	55	0	55
Troop F, Captain Platt.....	41	1	42
Troop K, Captain Bryant.....	60	0	60
Troop L, Captain McLeer.....	57	0	57
Totals.....	322	2	324

NORTH CAROLINA.

Vacancies caused by resignation in the 1st Regiment, N.C. N.G., have been filled, as follows: De Priest becomes captain of Company G, Bivens captain of Company I, and Sherrill second lieutenant of Company E. In the 2d Regiment, Majors T. S. Pace and C. B. Elliott having resigned, elections have been ordered by The Adjutant General to fill the vacancies. In the 3d Regiment, E. L. Ormond has been commissioned captain of Company K.

The annual meeting of the National Guard Association of North Carolina was held at Gastonia Feb. 24 and 25, with a fair attendance of officers. Some of the addresses given were excellent and the free discussions following each were of very great benefit. Following these addresses the election of officers took place, with results as follows: President, Capt. F. L. Black; first vice president, Major York Coleman; second vice president, Gen. L. W. Young; secretary and treasurer, Capt. R. R. Morrison; assistant secretary and treasurer, Capt. R. R. Reynolds.

Company B, of Gastonia, has just moved into a new armory, which is a very good one. Captain Bulwinkle deserves credit for his enterprise.

Captain Reynolds is preparing a register of the records in full of the service of North Carolina officers and if found practicable a photograph will accompany each. The Guard Association endorses this plan of Captain Reynolds, who is the author of several interesting books.

A school for officers is to be held in Raleigh some time during May.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. H.—The 8th Infantry sailed for Cuba Dec. 13, 1898; Hqs. and A, B, C, D, G and H arrived back in U.S. July 24, 1900; E and F arrived back July 21, 1900; I, K, L and M, Sept. 19, 1899. Second Battalion of 11th Infantry returned to U.S. from Porto Rico April 8, 1902. Sailed for Manila April 21, 1902. In 1906 the 8th Infantry sailed for the Philippines March 5. Allow about four days for the sail to or from Cuba and Porto Rico; twenty-eight days for Manila.

G. D.—It has not been decided yet whether those on the eligible list of second lieutenants of Philippine Scouts on

Nov. 1, 1914, will be required to take another examination. The indications are that they all will be commissioned before the next examination, and in that event the question will not be raised. The War Department is divided upon the question. It is insisted by some that candidates should be eligible only for a year, or until the next examination. The present Secretary of War, however, has not indicated what will be his policy.

HOPEFUL.—It is not possible to give any promise now of vacancies for civilians for appointment to Marine Corps next summer. Vacancies may all be filled from the Naval Academy. Last year seventeen civilians passed for the sixteen vacancies then existing. The ranking second lieutenant on Jan. 1 had been four years in that grade. Promotion depends upon casualties and in some cases only two years elapsed between date of appointment to the Marine Corps and date of commission as first lieutenant. Regarding vacancies in the Army see answer to K. B. K.

K. B. K.—As the results of examinations of enlisted men for commission have not been given out, your personal query should be sent through the channel. Four men were examined in January at Washington Barracks, four at Fort Jay, one at Fort Moultrie, three at Fort Riley, and others at Fort Bliss and elsewhere. Polish is one of the modern languages. In regard to prospects for appointment to the Army we said in January: "The present prospects are that there will not be over seventy vacancies in the Army when the next class graduates from West Point. The strength of the class at present is over 100, which would place about thirty cadets on the extra list as second lieutenants. There are at present sixteen vacancies in the Infantry, twelve in the Cavalry, four in the Coast Artillery, and one in the Field Artillery. By the time a class graduates there will be sixty vacancies in the Engineer Corps, but ten is about the limit of the number of graduates that will be assigned to the Engineer Corps for next year. This means that there is no prospect for an examination for enlisted men or civilians unless there is some legislation at this session of Congress increasing the number of officers in the Army."

J. D.—The troops now in the Philippines, besides the Philippine Scouts, are the 7th and 8th Cavalry; 2d Field Artillery; 11th, 18th, 23d, 42d, 70th, 86th, 90th, 99th, 138th and 142d Cos. Coast Artillery; 8th, 13th, 15th (part in China) and 24th Infantry. In Hawaii we have 4th Cavalry, 1st Field Artillery, 10th, 55th, 68th, 75th and 143d Cos. Coast Artillery, and 1st, 2d and 25th Infantry. Troops in Panama Canal Zone are 10th Infantry; 44th and 119th Cos. Coast Artillery are ordered there. The Chief of Staff has said that 8,000 troops would be a desirable force for the Canal Zone defense. Our present forces in the Philippines are considered adequate.

J. B. L.—Your inquiry should be sent to the Chief, Q.M. Corps.

E. A. P.—Enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps, receive usual instruction at various marine barracks. There is no Marine Corps training school.

D. S. S.—The U.S.S. Texas will be commanded by Capt. Albert W. Grant, and will probably go into commission this week. Watch our "Various Naval Items."

F. T. A.—G.O. 77, May 12, 1908, conferred upon the military reservation on Corregidor Island, P.I. the name Fort Mills, "in honor of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, late Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., who died March 21, 1907."

C. A. W. asks: I received a medical discharge from the Navy on account of disease of the throat. Will enlist in the Army; can I get my Navy time counted on retirement? Answer: If your trouble has been entirely cured you may be accepted. All service in Army, Navy or Marine Corps counts in retirement from either branch of the Service.

H. A. S. asks: What chance have the organizations (105th and 159th Companies, C.A.C.), now stationed at Fort Ruger, H.T., of returning to the States in the near future, if any? Answer: As we have recently stated, the matter of Hawaiian tour is under consideration, and it is believed that four years will be decided upon as a term of service for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. A. K.—The purchases you refer to should be made through National Guard (Organized Militia) channels. Send inquiry to Bureau of Militia Affairs, War Department.

H. D.—The siege of Santiago culminated on July 15, 1898, in articles of capitulation providing for surrender of all forces, material and territory of the district of Santiago, and the transportation of all Spanish soldiers to Spain. The Spanish forces in the captured territory numbered 23,500, and of these 10,000 defended the city. Their losses aggregated nearly 1,000, while the American killed and wounded numbered 1,614, of whom 114 were officers. On July 17, 1898, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in the plaza of Santiago.

Q.M. SERGEANT asks: (1) What are the chances of the warrant grade bill for the Post N.C. Staff, this Congress? (2) What was meant by the Chief of Staff, about two years ago, in his reply to the Military Committee regarding the warrant bill, "that the Post N.C. Staff was provided for in the reorganization of the Army"? Answer: (1) This bill has not been reported by the committee, and consequently there has been no hint of the attitude of Congress toward it. (2) The Chief of Staff referred to the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Subsistence and Pay Departments.

COMPANY H, 64, asks: If a man who is in the Army under the seven years bill makes application and is transferred to the reserve at the end of three years, does he lose his transportation and clothing allowance? Answer: No; see Army Regulations of 1913, Para. 1375-1378.

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FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 5, 1914.

On Thursday Mrs. Robert A. Brown had luncheon for Mesdames John B. Stephens, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Julius T. Conrad, John S. Hammond, Harold B. Johnson, James D. Tilford and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol. Mrs. Julius T. Conrad entertained at auction bridge on Friday in compliment to Miss Bell, of San Francisco. Each guest received a pretty work basket as a souvenir. The players were the Misses Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Amy Heard, Alice Gray, Lydia Bullis, May Eastman, Ethel Lapham, Margaret Treat, Juliet Crittenger and Mrs. James D. Tilford.

Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Robert H. Rolfe, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Le R. Cole, Miss Sterns and Major Cotter. Capt. and Mrs. Reeves had dinner Friday for the Misses Octavia Bullis, Isabelle and Julia Crosby, Miss Lapham, Dr. Kinard and Lieuts. Harold M. Rayner and John B. Johnson. Among those who had tables at the Menger Hotel tea-dance Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Jenkins and Lieutenant Johnson. The polo-teas Sundays in the post polo field are very popular with the town set as well as with Army folk. Misses Octavia Bullis, Amy Heard and Marie Thayer poured tea last Sunday.

Gen. and Mrs. Parker had as dinner guests on Sunday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, Miss Amy Heard and Mr. Condit. Col. and Mrs. George T. Bartlett, of Fort Williams, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Terrell Bartlett, of San Antonio. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Myers have returned from their bridal trip to New Orleans, where they took in the Mardi Gras festivities. Mrs. Patrick W. Guiney on Monday had an auction bridge party of two tables.

Miss Juliet Crittenger gave a dinner and theater party Monday for Misses Margaret Treat, Amanda Guenther, Capt. William Hart and Lieutenant Johnson. Lieut. and Mrs. Everett Collins were post guests this week, en route to Marfa, Texas, for station.

On Saturday there was an enjoyable hop and card party at the 3d Cavalry Club complimentary to the officers of the 2d Squadron, who have returned recently from Eagle Pass. A reception was given on Tuesday by the Daughters of the Confederacy at the Travis Club for Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, of this post. Mrs. Alonzo Gray and Miss Alice Gray left Monday to visit Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, at Fort Clark.

On Tuesday the lower post Card Club met with Mrs. John T. Preston. Prizes were won by Mesdames Starr, Halford, Hawkins and Miss Jean Aubrey. Miss Josephine Heard is the guest this week of Governor and Mrs. Colquitt, in Austin. Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock was a visitor in the post Wednesday. He was given a review and after inspecting the quarters and barracks was driven through the post. Later on at a luncheon given in the Admiral's honor at the St. Anthony Hotel General Bliss occupied the seat at his right and to him was assigned the pleasant task of welcoming the visitors.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard gave a dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor, Mrs. De Loffre and Mr. Condit. The Girls' Bridge Club met this week with Miss Margaret Treat.

The band and three troops of the 3d Squadron returned to the post Thursday. All of the 3d Cavalry are now back except Troops D and K, which are at Brownsville and Laredo.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 7, 1914.

Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 20th Inf., has arrived from San Francisco and relieved Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins of command of the regiment. Colonel Loughborough was formerly in command of this post as major of the 25th Infantry and his many friends are glad to see him again. Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, formerly stationed here with the 19th Infantry, are spending a few days at the Country Club. They are en route from their home in California to attend the graduating exercises of their son, Hammer, at West Point, in June. Lieut. David H. Scott, aid to Gen. Hugh L. Scott, left Saturday in charge of prisoners for Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Scott will spend a ten days' leave with his family in St. Louis.

Miss Harriet Ellis, of El Paso, sailed from San Francisco on the March transport to visit her sister, Mrs. Roger O. Mason, wife of Captain Mason, 1st Field Art., at Honolulu. Capt. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., has been ordered to the General Hospital at San Francisco. Mrs. Howard R. Hickok last week gave an auction bridge party complimentary to her sister, Mrs. T. W. Hurd, of Omaha, and Mrs. E. D. Hickok, of St. Louis, mother of Captain Hickok, their guests for the last month. Prizes were won by Mesdames Frederick Perkins, George C. Barnhardt, Le Roy Eltinge and Bertram P. Johnson. The guests included Mesdames Robert D. Read, A. T. Hill, M. M. McNamee, J. H. Lewis, J. L. De Witt, E. D. Scott, J. W. Sherwood and Edward Davis.

Capt. C. L. Test, of Austin, Texas, and Capt. Henry S. Wagner, U.S.A., were in El Paso this week to inspect National Guard. Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav., visited at the garrison last week, from Fort Huachuca, while taking general prisoners to Fort Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. John L. De Witt gave a dinner at the Country Club last week for Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Miss Baird, Capt. M. T. Smith, Capt. George H. Estes and Dr. Henry C. Coburn. Mrs. E. D. Hickok, mother of Capt. Howard Hickok, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, has left for her home in St. Louis. Mrs. A. H. Davidson, wife of Captain Davidson, 13th

Cav., who has been ill at Hotel Dieu, in El Paso, has recovered her usual health. Lieut. J. A. Robinson has returned to his station at Anapre, N.M., after a short business trip to El Paso.

The concert given by the regimental band of the 15th Cavalry on the post parade ground on Texas Independence Day, March 2, was attended by many visitors from the city, and the regular Sunday concerts attract large crowds every week.

The Saturday night dance at the Country Club was attended by Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. De Witt, Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Huggins, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Sherwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Johnson, Lieuts. A. D. Surles, Ralph Hospital, E. A. Lohman, Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., Marshall Magruder, A. L. Sands, George M. Russell, W. H. Neill, Louis A. O'Donnell, W. S. Drysdale, Charles L. Stevens, E. O. Annin and W. G. Weaver.

The second polo-tea by Army officers and their wives, given last Sunday at Washington Park, attracted many guests from the city. The band of the 20th Infantry played choice selections, which were warmly applauded. In a fly tent near the grand stand Army women served tea and cakes between and after the games. The Reds were Lieuts. Neil G. Finch, George M. Russell, E. F. Graham, A. L. P. Sands, Stuart Cramer, A. D. Surles; the Blues were Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, Lieuts. E. A. Lohman, H. A. Meyer, W. H. Neill, John M. Thompson, the latter making the star drives of the day. Score was kept by Mrs. H. A. Meyer. Hostesses for the afternoon were Mesdames Charles D. Rhodes, J. W. Sherwood, W. S. Graves, Aubrey Lippincott, Ralph Talbot, M. Dudley and J. B. Huggins; also several women from the city.

Mrs. Robert D. Read gave an auction bridge-luncheon Monday complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Louise Ord, and Mrs. Howard Hickok's guests. Mesdames T. W. Hurd, of Omaha, and E. D. Hickok, of St. Louis, and for Mesdames M. M. McNamee, Joseph Garrard, Frederick Perkins, George C. Barnhardt, E. D. Scott, Bertram P. Johnson and C. H. Ladd. Mrs. Edward P. Rockhill, wife of Major Rockhill, is spending the week at the Country Club, from her home in Central, N.M., and was a guest at the birthday luncheon of the El Paso Woman's Club March 4, which was attended by 125 members.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 9, 1914.

Mrs. Frank, as hostess for the Ladies' Auction Club on Tuesday, entertained Mesdames Lasseigne, McCoy, De Loffre, Rutherford, Welty, White and Smith. A pretty dinner was given Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. McCoy for Major and Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Barber, Lieutenant Sutherland and Mr. Barber. Miss Winifred Martin was hostess on Thursday for the Five Hundred Club. Playing were Mesdames Lasseigne, Martin, Stewart, Twyman and Rutherford, and Misses Myrtle Lasseigne and Helen Boswell. Mrs. Lasseigne won the club prize, while Mrs. Twyman took off a forfeit prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman had as dinner guests on Friday Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stevens and Lieutenant Noland. The same evening Col. and Mrs. Morton had dinner for Lieutenants Sutherland, McDowell, Bartholf and Russell. Miss Myrtle Lasseigne entertained the young ladies of the garrison, and a few from town, with an auction bridge on Saturday; her guests were Misses Martin, Boswell, Lawrence, Waite, Riley, Hawkins and Finn. Miss Finn won the prize.

On Friday evening Lieutenant Bartholf gave an informal hop at his mother's home, in Plattsburg, for the younger set of the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers. Miss Stevens is spending a few days on Cumberland Head with Miss McCaffrey. Miss Glover has returned to her home in New York after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence. Mrs. Chamberlain had as her little guests to tea on Sunday Elizabeth and Janet Justice and Katherine and Louise Twyman. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers had in for a lobster supper Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and Lieutenant Sutherland.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Jan. 31, 1914.

Mrs. Davis left Jan. 24 to spend the week in Manila. Dr. Hughes has returned after three days spent with the battalion out on maneuvers. Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Reynolds, of Manila, were house guests of Mrs. Van Wormer for several days. Tuesday morning the Bridge Club met with Mrs. Grier. Those playing were Mesdames Robert, Knudsen, Morton, Moorman, Moran, Everett and Van Wormer, and Mesdames Clay and Reynolds, of Manila. The prizes were won by Mesdames Knudsen, Van Wormer and Grier.

Mrs. Van Wormer entertained Tuesday evening with cards in honor of her guests, Mesdames Clay and Reynolds, and for Mesdames Morton, Dougherty, Knudsen, Moorman, Grier, Moran, Everett and Sears. Wednesday Mrs. Moran gave a dinner for Mesdames Knudsen, Morton, Dougherty, Everett and Grier. Capt. and Mrs. Moorman were dinner hosts Thursday for Mesdames Van Wormer and Clay. Mrs. Gracie, of Manila, was the guest of Mrs. Knudsen over the week-end. Mrs. Sharpe spent Saturday in the post.

Mrs. Knudsen entertained with bridge Jan. 31 in honor of Mrs. Gracie and for Mesdames Moorman, Morton, Dougherty, Grier, Moran, Van Wormer, Everett and Clay. Mesdames Clay and Moorman were prize-winners. Saturday Mrs. Van

Wormer had dinner in honor of Mesdames Clay and Gracie and for Mesdames Knudsen, Moorman and Grier.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 8, 1914.

Among the many parties given for Lieut. and Mrs. Mills was a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. James F. McKinley, other guests being Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball, Lieutenants Cox, Viner and Mr. Disoway. Later there was a bal poudré, given by the regiment as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Mills. The hoproom was most attractively decorated with fir trees, making a promenade, and the trees were intertwined with many red lights. During the evening Captain McKinley made a speech, and presented a loving cup to Lieut. and Mrs. Mills from the 11th Cavalry as a parting gift and as a token of the esteem and affection the regiment had for them.

On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Mills were guests of honor at a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Gould for Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler. In the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson had a buffet supper for Capt. and Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Captain Shelley, Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball, Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Miss McCue, Mr. Disoway, Dr. and Mrs. Gould, Lieutenants Morris, Robinson, Flynn, McDonnell, Thurman, Viner, Read, Timmins and Cox.

On Monday the Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. Henry Breckinridge, arrived at the post. In the morning he rode around the park; in the afternoon there was a drag hunt in his honor; in the evening Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner party for him, asking Mrs. Howze, Capt. and Mrs. James F. McKinley, Captain Shelley and Miss McCue. After dinner he went to a prizefight and made a speech there which endeared him to all the enlisted men. After that there was a reception and dance at the Officers' Club. Tuesday the Chamber of Commerce in Chattanooga gave a dinner in his honor, when guests from the post included Colonel Lockett, Major Rowell, Major Hacker, Captains Rockenbach and Shelley.

Lieutenant Timmins gave a dinner at the Club for Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieutenant Robinson. Wednesday Miss Eleanor Harmon celebrated her eighth birthday anniversary with a party, to which all the children of the post were invited. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Herr gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. Amos.

After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson gave a supper for the Harmones, who go to Panama this week. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Hacker, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Howze, Capt. and Mrs. Harmon, Captain Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieutenant Thurman. Major and Mrs. Ragan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Ellen Ann.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., March 9, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Embick entertained at auction on Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, who leave soon for Fort Wright, N.Y. The winners were Mrs. Gross, Mr. Siebert and Lieutenant Gross. Others playing were Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Claytor. Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Edwards served at the table. On Saturday Mrs. Allen gave a card party in honor of Mrs. McKie and for Mesdames Pence, Embick, Williams, Kitts, Matson, Carpenter, Sloan, Edwards, Claytor, Gray, Gross and Miss Allen. Mesdames McKie, Carpenter and Edwards were the winners.

Colonel Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Claytor, Miss Ethel Allen, Captains Proctor and Kerick and Lieutenants Gross, Crawford and MacDill attended the bowling on Friday, going afterwards to Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan's for supper. Miss Allen returned from her visit to Fort Totten Thursday, going that evening to Fort Wood to a dinner given by Captain Abbott and Miss Rowena Abbott for Lieutenants Crawford and MacDill, from Hamilton; Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin and Lieut. and Mrs. Phipps, from Fort Wadsworth, and Mrs. Taylor, of Fort Wood.

Col. Charles H. Clark arrived Monday for a short visit to his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Mr. R. S. Sloan was a week-end guest of his sister. Last week our long distance telephone system was installed in the quarters. The number is Bay Ridge 120. With the extending of the subway to eighty-six street in the fall, which we are told will make us only three-quarters of an hour from Forty-second street and Broadway, Manhattan, Fort Hamilton will be still more desirable as a post.

The 3d Company won the bowling championship without losing a game. On Tuesday, ladies' night at the club, bridge was played by Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Claytor, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Miss Winthrop Smith, Miss Wickham (who stayed overnight with Mrs. Embick), Captains Proctor, Kerick and Goldthwaite and Lieutenants Blackmore and MacDill. Mrs. Claytor has returned to Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards for a short visit, leaving this week for her home in Roanoke. Capt. and Mrs. Kerick spent the afternoon and evening in New York with Capt. and Mrs. McMaster, who were en route South.

Capt. and Mrs. McKie were week-end guests of Mrs. Pence before leaving the post on Monday. They were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, of Brooklyn, on Friday, and on Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. Kerick and guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gray for dinner in New York.

On Sunday the Bishop of New York confirmed a class of eighteen in the little church just outside the post. On Monday Mrs. Gray entertained her bridge club of sixteen, which is composed of her Brooklyn school friends. Miss Romola Beattie, of Red Bank, N.J., is expected Thursday at Lieut. and Mrs. Gray's for a visit.

TWELFTH CAVALRY NOTES.

El Paso, Texas, March 2, 1914.

Mr. Smith gave a dinner at Harvey's Feb. 26 for Miss Colladay. The same evening at Dr. and Mrs. Huggins's apartments, dancing was enjoyed by Lieutenants Smith and Burwell, Miss Colladay, Mr. Curtis, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. Saturday Lieutenant Burwell and Miss Colladay saw "The Girl in the Taxi," and had dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Huggins and all went to the Country Club for the dance.

Dr. Robert J. Foster arrived Saturday from Fort Meade for station here with the 12th Cavalry. He dined with the Talbots that evening, after which all attended the Country Club dance. Others from the regiment to attend the dance were Captains Long and Arnold. Monday Lieutenant Burwell gave a pretty dinner at Harvey's for Miss Colladay, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot have moved to 1015 Magloffin avenue.

Sunday afternoon the second polo tea took place out at Washington Park. Mrs. Talbot poured tea with Mrs. Ladd; Mrs. Huggins assisted Mrs. Stewart. Others from the regiment attending were Captains Long and Arnold, Lieutenants Talbot and Burwell and Miss Colladay.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 2, 1914.

Mrs. Marshall G. Randol entertained with two tables of auction Feb. 23. Prizes were won by Mrs. Woodbury and Mrs. Hall. Other players were Mesdames Dodd, Brown, Olin, Meador, Doyle, Smith and Hall. Captain Kellond left Feb. 24, with a detachment of recruits, for San Francisco. On Feb. 28 Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson had a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Dodd, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Lieut. and Mrs. Dean Hall and Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hedges, of Columbus.

Capt. Hugh S. Brown, the Adjutant, who has been confined to his quarters with grip, reported for duty yesterday. Mrs. Robert L. Meador, wife of Lieutenant Meador, left Saturday for Atlanta, Ga., to visit Lieutenant Meador's parents.

"Keep Your Lines of Communication Open"

"Previous to 1870 in one kingdom only was it recognized that intellect and education play a more prominent part in war than stamina and courage."—Col. G. F. R. Henderson, article "War," in the new Eleventh Edition of the **ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA**.

INTELLECT AND EDUCATION, appreciated by Prussia in 1870, it is safe to say, do not fail of recognition now in our military and naval services as factors of the highest importance for achieving success in war, and hence in the individual careers of those on whom rests the duty of carrying on war. The man of intellect and education in either service, also, it may well be assumed, is certain to recognize the value of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica to him in making the most of that education and intellect. He can be certain of finding it a most efficient means for keeping open his lines of communication to the best knowledge of the day and the essentials of accumulated past experience.

A Few of the Articles of Special Interest to the

ARMY OR NAVY MAN

in the new

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, Land Operations

by Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston, author of "The Yorktown Campaign," etc.

PETERSBURG CAMPAIGN (1864-1865); SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE; SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAMPAIGNS; WILDERNESS

(in part)
by Major G. W. Bedway, author of "Fredericksburg, a Study in War," etc.

WAR

by Col. G. F. R. Henderson, author of "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War," etc.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR; ARMY; ARTILLERY; FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR; Military Operations;

INFANTRY; UNIFORMS
by Capt. G. F. Atkinson, author of "The Wilderness and Cold Harbor," etc.

WATERLOO CAMPAIGN

by Capt. Archibald Frank Becke, author of "Introduction to the History of Tactics," etc.

PLEYNA; RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, 1877-1878; SHIPKA PASS

by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Verrinder Crowe, Royal Artillery, Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada.

TACTICS

by Major Neill Malcolm, editor of "The Science of War."

CAVALRY; FRANCO-GERMAN WAR (in part); METZ; NAPOLEONIC CAMPAIGNS, Military; SEDAN (battle);

STRATEGY
by Col. F. N. Maude, lecturer in Military History, University of Manchester.

AMMUNITION (in part); ORDNANCE, History and Construction

by Lieut. Col. Albert George Hadcock, late R.A. Manager, Gun Department, Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FORTIFICATION AND SIEGE CRAFT

by Lieut.-Col. Louis G. Jackson, Assistant Director of Fortifications and Works, British War Office.

ORDNANCE, Field Artillery Equipments

by Col. H. A. Bethell, author of "Modern Guns and Gunnery," etc.

ORDNANCE, Naval Guns and Gunnery

by Capt. Sydney R. Fremantle, Naval Mobilization Dept., Admiralty, London.

ARMOUR PLATES

by Major W. E. Edwards, Inspector, Woolwich Arsenal.

SHIP, History Since the Invention of Steamships (62 pages, 118,000 words, 72 cuts, 28 plates); SHIPBUILDING (59 pages, 81,000 words, 125 cuts, 13 plates)

by Sir Philip Watts, designer of the first British Dreadnought and Director of Naval Construction for the British Navy.

COALING-STATIONS; EGYPT, Military Operations, 1882-1885; GRECO-TURKISH WAR, 1897

by Sir George Sydenham Clarke, author of "The Last Great Naval War," etc.

SEA, COMMAND OF THE; SEA-POWER; SIGNAL, Marine Signalling (in part)

by Admiral Sir C. A. G. Bridge, late Director of Naval Intelligence, author of "The Art of Naval Warfare," etc.

ADMIRALTY ADMINISTRATION

(United States)
by the late Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, U.S.N.

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PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 28, 1914.

The officers' fancy dress ball in the sail loft Saturday will be the last big social affair until after Easter. The costumes were unusually gay and attractive and everyone enjoyed a delightful evening. There were many guests from a distance. Mrs. McGill, wife of Capt. J. F. McGill, U.S.M.C., with her little daughters, Betty and Grace, will leave March 15 for Santa Fé, N.M., for a two months' visit with Mrs. McGill's parents, Judge and Mrs. L. C. Collins. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan and Mrs. Fegan's sister, Miss Emilie Mitchell, sailed Thursday night from Seattle on the steamship Congress for Coronado, Cal., and will spend three months touring California for the benefit of Lieutenant Fegan's health.

In honor of Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lyman, from the Mare Island Navy Yard, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy are entertaining at cards to-night for a number of the Navy people. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold were hosts to the Scrap Heap Card Club Monday. Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McGill had supper for Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Brady and Mrs. H. Brown, of the yard; Col. C. H. Haines, Major Hugh M. Matthews and Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, all of Mare Island. Mrs. Brewster and son, Warren, guests of their relatives, Capt. De Witt Blamer and Mrs. Thomas Blamer, left Monday for their home in Montana.

Lieutenant Monroe had dinner on board the cruiser South Dakota Saturday. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hibbard, Mr. Tom Andrews, Mr. Gerald Shannon, all of Seattle, Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell and Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Soule. The guests attended the dance in the sail loft. After the dance Captain Blamer and mother had supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Brown, Comdr. and Mrs. Traut, Capt. and Mrs. McGill and Comdr. and Mrs. Brady. Lieut. and Mrs. Soule were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bell, in Seattle. Comdr. and Mrs. John R. Brady had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Miss Mitchell and Captain Blamer. Lieut. and Mrs. Soule entertained Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, of Seattle, and Miss Prudence Wyman, of Olympia, over Saturday evening, the guests coming over to attend the ball.

Mrs. F. A. Traut is hostess at bridge this afternoon, at which four tables are in play. The hostess is assisted in serving by Mrs. Kirby Crittenden and Mrs. H. N. Jensen. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley were hosts to the Royal Auction Bridge Club Tuesday. Prize-winners were Mrs. F. A. Traut and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton. Miss Carraher, of Seattle, was the guest of Miss Adele Magruder over Saturday night and attended the ball. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut entertained informally at dancing on board the cruiser Charleston Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Lyman and Major Hugh Matthews, of Mare Island; Miss Magruder, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Soule and Lieut. C. C. Baughman.

Mr. Louis Brooks, of Los Angeles, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. D. Almy. Mr. Brooks leaves next week for Annapolis, Md., to take the examination for entrance to the Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Kelley entertained for the week-end Miss Kelley and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, of Tacoma. Mrs. Charles Bakes, of Tacoma, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Draelm.

Lieut. E. P. Moses and Lieut. C. C. Baughman had dinner

Saturday for Miss Magruder and her guest, Miss Carraher, of Seattle, and Mrs. Magruder. Lieut. J. S. Hulings and family leave shortly for the East for a visit at the home of the Lieutenant's father, General Hulings. Lieut. H. A. Waddington, recently in command of the submarine tender Alert, has been ordered to succeed Lieutenant Hulings. Capt. W. W. Buckley entertained at dinner on board the Charleston Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Traut, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Col. H. C. Haines, Major Hugh Matthews, Mrs. H. Brown and Miss Mitchell. Bowling and dancing formed the evening's amusements.

Within three months' time all contract work, for which there is now money available, will be completed, with three exceptions, and the public works will be practically at a standstill. The International Contract Company, of Seattle, has just completed the renewal of pier 5; the Erickson Construction Company, of Seattle, will complete pier 4 about May 1, at a contract price of \$175,000; the gunners' quarters at the naval magazine will be completed about April 1; quarters for an inspection officer at the magazine have just been completed; a filling house will be completed April 1, and a bag factory and store house May 1. The only other work remaining for the year is the big shipfitters' shed and quarters for bachelor officers of the Marine Corps.

Nearly every clerk in the navy yard, and a number of the officers, attended the funeral of R. L. Lee, in the Methodist Church in Bremerton yesterday. Lee was killed in a fight with bandits who held up a Great Northern passenger train near Bellingham, Wash., Feb. 20. Lee went to the assistance of two strangers who attacked one of the robbers and the three men were shot to death, the robbers escaping after collecting all the cash which was held out to them by the frightened passengers. Lee was a time clerk in the navy yard for twelve years and was universally respected.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. George S. Gillis gave a delightful dinner-dance Saturday in honor of Miss Gillis's cousin, Miss Grace Baxter, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bundel. Dinner guests, joined later by others for dancing, were Capt. and Mrs. Bundel, Miss Grace Baxter, Miss Gwladys Bowen, Lieut. A. C. Gillem, Lieut. W. H. Jones, Mrs. Baxter and Captain Keesling. Capt. and Mrs. Bundel had dinner Wednesday for Miss Baxter, who was guest of honor at tea given by Miss Gwladys Bowen, in the city, and at a bridge tea given Friday by Mrs. J. A. Atkins, when other guests were Mesdames C. W. R. Morrison, Charles Bundel, George D. Guyer, Carroll A. Bagby, R. J. West, W. C. Bennett, D. Marquette, A. W. Bjornstad, Orrin R. Wolfe, Alfred T. Smith, Gillis, Baxter, Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Stephen O. Fuqua, W. F. Lewis, Lewis Turtle, William H. Monroe, R. P. Davis, J. T. Geary, Thomas H. Rees, T. D. Whitney, Sue Merriman, H. D. Mitchell, Leon Roach, Thomas Hammond, Rosa Leavitt, Alden Knowles, C. Shaw, Charles S. Farnsworth, William R. Sample, Thomas N. Gimperling, W. F. L. Simpson, John B. Murphy, Ralph W. Kingman and Max W. Sullivan.

Before departure of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Roe, house guests of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Bundel gave a violet dinner for them, other guests including Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Morris made them honored guests at dinner

at the Palace; Major and Mrs. Guyer gave a dinner for them, and Dr. McMurdo was host in their honor another evening. A brilliant reception was tendered Gen. and Mrs. J. J. Pershing by the 8th Brigade Wednesday evening. Receiving with Gen. and Mrs. Pershing were Col. and Mrs. Febiger and Col. and Mrs. Bell. An orchestra from the 3d Infantry furnished splendid music. Preceding the affair a large dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Simpson for Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagby, Lieut. and Mrs. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Miss Margaret Murphy, Mrs. Hilton, Misses Gibson, Gregg, McNab and Churchill, Captains Poits, Simmons, Parce, Lieutenants Rogers, Cook, Simmons and Mr. Dalton Mann. Capt. and Mrs. Bundel gave a dinner for Miss Baxter; Capt. and Mrs. Hickox entertained for Miss Gladys Booth; Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Stone Wallace made Gen. and Mrs. Charles Bailey honored guests at dinner, and Major and Mrs. Bennet were dinner hosts to Capt. and Mrs. Cochran, Major and Mrs. Guyer, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Miss F. Cochran, Lieutenant Kroner and Captain Platt.

Mrs. John B. Murphy gave a tea in honor of Mrs. James S. Brooke, guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pomeroy. Other guests were Mesdames Otis, McBean, Murray, Pratt, Misses Olive Wheeler, Cora and Fredericks Otis, Hildreth and Lloyd Meiere and Harriet Pomeroy. Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Wood (Miss Sarita Van Vliet) gave a tennis tea Saturday at Fort McDowell for Major and Mrs. Rose, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bonestreet, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. R. C. Humber, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagby, Miss E. White, Miss Lloyd Meiere, Miss Katharine Lassiter, Lieut. H. N. Monroe and C. S. Bendel, Messrs. Sam Knight, Stewart Van Vliet and R. C. Van Vliet.

Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, who, with General Bailey and the Misses Omira and Polly Bailey, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry L. Dodge, was complimented guest at a bridge tea given by Mrs. Dodge yesterday. Another affair in honor of Mrs. Bailey was a small bridge-luncheon on Tuesday, given by Mrs. Russell Wilson. Mrs. George Boardman gave a beautifully appointed bridge-luncheon in her honor, and Mrs. Ira Pierce had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey departed for the East last evening.

Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Fort Scott, had a dinner last week in compliment to Gen. and Mrs. J. J. Pershing and for Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Peck had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon. Gen. and Mrs. Wisser gave a tea-dance at Fort Miley Saturday, all the Coast Artillery officers and their wives attending, as well as officers and ladies from the Infantry garrisons and friends from town. Members of the Artillery band furnished the music. There was a large gathering of Army people at the pier Wednesday noon to wish "bon voyage" to Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees, Mrs. T. D. Whitney, Miss Helen Rees and Miss Margaret Whitney, who sailed on the Matsonia for Honolulu. During the absence of Col. and Mrs. Rees Miss Dorothy Rees and Frances and Margaret Rees are guests of Major and Mrs. J. L. Knowlton, at Fort Barry.

Capt. and Mrs. William E. Reynolds had dinner Saturday for the Misses Morrison, of San Jose. Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Pratt have returned from a short honeymoon at Coronado and will be guests of Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, at Fort Mason, before going to the Presidio of Scott and Fort Miley.

The entire garrison at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort Miley turned out Tuesday at the funeral of Col. James O'Hara, U.S.A., retired, who died Saturday in Berkeley and who was buried in the National Cemetery. Col. J. P. Hains commanded the escort to the cemetery and Chaplain Timothy O'Keefe officiated. The body was laid beside that of his wife.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 5, 1914.

The U.S.S. Maryland is again at the yard, to remain until about the middle of April. Forty-five days' work, including installation of a new battery, has been authorized. Many of the officers' wives are now at Mare Island; Mrs. Philip Andrews has taken an apartment in Vallejo; another who is being warmly welcomed is Mrs. John R. Hornberger.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett had a dinner last week, with bridge following. Prizes were won by Col. L. W. T. Waller and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard. Others present were Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Manning, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren. Wednesday a dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. James McE. Huey for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Pratt, Miss Janet Crose and Capt. Berton W. Sibley. Another dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable for Col. and Mrs. Waller, Comdr. and Mrs. Crose and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, and later hosts and guests attended the dance in the sail loft.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister, retired, who had his hip fractured in San Francisco some weeks ago, was able to go over to the Hotel St. Vincent last week for the second time since he has been under treatment at the hospital. He is getting along well, although unable to bear any weight on his limb yet. Mrs. Myron D. Baker, who has spent the winter with relatives in Vallejo, has left for San Diego, to stay while Surgeon Baker is there with the Pittsburgh, just returned from Mexico. Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield was a card hostess last week for her grandmother, Mrs. Burnett, from Los Angeles. Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell entertained a number of friends at dinner Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, who sail to-morrow for the Philippines, have been much entertained during these last days. Among luncheons given in honor of Mrs. Wallace was one by Mrs. Randolph T. Zane on Monday, while Mrs. Clarence S. Kempff asked a number of friends to meet Mrs. Wallace at luncheon yesterday.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis, attached to the Maryland, has been transferred to command of the Cleveland; Mrs. Ellis has been making her home at Vallejo during his cruise. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James J. Raby will take a house in Vallejo, as Lieutenant Commander Raby relinquishes command of the Cleveland, receiving ship, to take Lieutenant Commander Ellis's place aboard the Maryland. Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder leave March 15, the Lieutenant going to join the Vermont, while Mrs. Scudder will visit her mother in Seattle for a while before following him East.

Dinner of Tuesday was attended by Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Scudder, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Mrs. Burnett and Miss Watson. Capt. and Mrs. Theodore E. Backstrom sail for the Philippines on to-morrow's transport. They have been stationed here temporarily for two months. Ensign H. A. Waddington leaves for Bremerton soon, transferred from the Alert to the Fortune. Capt. J. R. Brady, engineer officer at Bremerton, has returned to that yard from duty here in connection with the trial of the Jupiter.

Mrs. Burnett was honor guest at a card party given by Mrs. Frank M. Bennett yesterday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Whitson, Cook, Hilliard, Kempff and Miss Owens. Others present were Mesdames Gatewood S. Lincoln, Harold Jones, Bowles, of San Francisco; Joseph Fyffe, Philip Andrews, Riley F. McConnell, H. E. Kimmel, Randolph T. Zane, Lindsay H. Whiteside, Ede, John H. Hornberger, Randolph P. Scudder, Charles M. Ray, Lloyd B. Camerer, Kirkwood Donavin, Joseph M. Reeves, Kutz and Charles N. Fiske, Misses Crose, Winston and Elliott.

Lieut. Walter A. Sneed and Ensign Harry A. Badt entertained aboard the Annapolis for Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Lieut. and Mrs. Kauffman, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Donavin, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Janet Crose, Miss Emily Owens and the wardrobe officers. Lieut. Edward M. Reno, U.S.M.C., also was a dinner host aboard the Cleveland.

Orders came to-day for the collier Jupiter to proceed to the East coast, via the Straits of Magellan, as soon as alterations recommended by her trial board are completed. This will be in about forty-five days. The Jupiter's home yard will be Norfolk. Inasmuch as she is the only electrically driven ship in the Navy her cruise around to the Atlantic will be watched with interest by marine men all over the world. Another order which came as a surprise was that for the receiving ship Cleveland to be prepared for sea and a full complement of men placed aboard her. It is assumed that she will be succeeded here by either the St. Louis or the Milwaukee, 9,700 tons each, now at Bremerton. Some time ago a report was made to Washington on the crowded condition of the Cleveland, the ship being entirely too small to accom-

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moderate the larger number of men here. No date for her departure has been set. She will probably be ordered to Mexico. The Pittsburgh has arrived at San Diego from Mexican coast duty and will come to Mare Island, in company with the Buffalo, as soon as the firing is completed.

The North American Dredging Company, which holds the Government contract for the deepening of the Mare Island Channel, has started the work of removing Commission Rock, for years past the greatest drawback to the approach to the yard.

Civic societies of Vallejo are anxious to have the old frigate Independence given to that city and Captain Bennett has furnished them with an estimate of the cost of replacing the brass work and furnishings removed when it was planned to sell her, dredging out a channel on the Vallejo side in which she could be anchored, and providing for her passage across the straits. An attempt will be made to have these items incorporated in the bill for her to be turned over to the city of Vallejo, to be introduced by Congressman Charles F. Curry.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 3, 1914.

Capt. E. A. Greene gave a box party at the Colonial Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Misses Aline Kelly and Mary Wilson and Lieut. R. P. Peirce, U.S.M.C., afterwards attending the palais de danse and having supper at the Monticello. Tuesday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas had a Welsh rabbit party for their guest, Miss Aline Kelly, and Miss Wilson, Capt. E. A. Greene and Lieut. R. P. Peirce. L'Alliance Francaise held its first public meeting at St. George's School Friday and enjoyed an attractive program of song by Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, and a comedy, "Un Caprice," was acted by Mrs. E. Evelith Winslow, wife of Colonel Winslow, U.S.A., Master Randolph Winslow and Comdr. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N.

Preceding the dance at Borough Club Tuesday P.A. Surg. W. Chambers had a dinner for Miss Evelyn Harrison, of Morristown, N.J.; Misses Bessie Kelly and Dorothy Frame, P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin and Lieut. R. P. Peirce, U.S.M.C. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lucas also had dinner for Mrs. L. R. Sargent, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Taylor, Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Mr. and Mrs. Wallington Hardy. Among the dancers at the ball were Lieut. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, Mrs. Frank Coe, of Washington, D.C.; Capt. and Mrs. George Williams, U.S.A.; Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Mrs. L. R. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Miss Bessie Kelly, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Cook, Lieut. A. S. Kibbee, Lieut. Ethelbert Talbot, R. P. Peirce, G. C. Dichman, P.A. Surg. W. A. Angwin and W. Chambers. Mr. Ralph Jones had dinner at the Club for his brothers-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bruce and Miss Louise Hunter, liams, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tribble and Mrs. J. R. Meredith had cards at Mrs. Whitehurst's, Bute street, Tuesday for Mesdames Maxfield, Scates, Shiffert, Capron, Morrissey, Utley, Lang, Dill, Tennent, Whitehurst, Blow, Adams, Pickering, Kelley, Stone, Mesdames Kate and Fannie Wiley, of Danville, Va.; Cora Lambert, of Georgia, Jean Cooke and Fannie Capps. Silver shoe buckles were awarded Mesdames Morrissey and Stone and Mesdames Lambert and Capps. Mrs. C. F. B. Price had luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. George Van Orden, Mrs. Harold Utley and Miss Lillian Menough, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. C. S. McWhorter had cards Wednesday for Misses Kate and Fannie Wiley, of Danville, and for Mesdames Shiffert, Spear, Lang, de Steiguer, Misses Lambert and Williams. Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scates had dinner Tuesday for their guests, Misses Kate and Fannie Wiley, of Danville, and for Miss Florence Nash, Ensigns Woodside, Asserson, Gillette and Searles. Mrs. H. O. Shiffert had cards Thursday for Misses Kate and Fannie Wiley, Mesdames McWhorter, Tribble, Bagley, Misses Lambert, Lindsay and Paulett. Mesdames McWhorter and Bagley won the prizes.

Miss Margaret Grandy is the guest of Miss Mary Tilghman, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. George Williams is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Jones, Westover avenue, where she was joined last week by Captain Williams, from the Philippines.

The Mayflower, which arrived Saturday week, with Mrs. F. Fletcher, Misses Sybil and Alice Fletcher and Captain Huse on board, sailed at noon Tuesday, despite the storm, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to do station duty for the fleet. Mrs. Fletcher and daughters go to be with Admiral Fletcher, commanding the fleet, and Captain Huse will be his chief of staff. Mrs. Hill and family, of Annapolis, arrived last week, to be with Lieutenant Hill, U.S.S. Vermont, during the Vermont's stay here. Mrs. Harry N. Cootes and children left last week to join Captain Cootes in Texas.

Surg. F. L. Benton, of the Franklin, spent part of last week with his father in New York. Dr. John Reed, Mrs. Reed and Mr. Crenshaw Reed have returned from a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton, Fort Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, who spent part of the winter at the Lorraine Hotel, have returned to Washington, D.C.

Miss Florence Nash, of Portsmouth, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scates, on the Franklin. Mrs. E. C. Wemple, of Fair Bluff, N.C., guest of Surg. and Mrs. Eugene A. Tennent, has returned to her home.

Tuesday evening the enlisted men of the Vermont gave a large ball at Ghent Club, Olney Road, which was brilliant with flags, bunting and flowers. The Vermont and Franklin bands played all the new dances and promptly at nine the grand march, led by Comdr. E. R. Pollock, of the Vermont, with Mrs. Timothy O'Shea, wife of Chief Machinist's Mate O'Shea (also of the Vermont), to the strains of "Admiral Dewey March" started down the ballroom, each time doubling, until sixteen marched abreast, with Floor Manager Jack May directing. After other maneuvers everyone joined in a merry one-step and the ball was opened and continued until 2:30 a.m., the only interruption being for a supper, comprising

chicken, oyster salad, cold ham, ham and chicken sandwiches, olives, cheese, pickles, crackers, ice cream, cake and claret punch. Owing to temporary illness Captain Kline, of the Vermont, who is an enthusiastic champion of enlisted men's entertainments, was unable to attend.

Last evening Pay Dir. William W. Galt delivered his famous lecture on "The Battle of Manila Bay" at the seamen's mess hall before a large and enthusiastic audience of enlisted men and many of the officers and their wives on this station.

FORT DAVIS.

Fort Davis, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1913.

During the first week of the month Mrs. I. J. Palmer entertained Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Schofield, of Nome, also Mrs. W. B. Meister at an informal bridge-luncheon; Lieutenants Anderson and Ward were guests at the quarters of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister for a ptarmigan dinner; the post Bridge Club was held in Nome at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Meister, with all the members present; Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Lieutenants Ward and Anderson attended the indoor baseball game in Nome and had a fine supper after the game; Miss Holly Jones, of Nome, was a week-end guest of Miss Barbara Meister.

Lieutenants Ward and Meister went hunting Dec. 7 and brought in a number of ptarmigan. A sleigh load of cedar trees came over the trail. As there are no trees within thirty-five miles of Nome, this load looked fine and sold rapidly for Christmas purposes. Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer attended a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Russ Downing, in Nome, Dec. 9. The Bridge Club suspended meetings until after the holidays, when they will be entertained by Mrs. Dean, of Nome.

A number of people assembled on the trail at Fort Davis Dec. 14 to view the dog team race. Several teams were entered and the run was from Nome to Fort Davis and return, a distance of seven miles. The team winning the race made the distance in twenty-seven minutes.

Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer entertained on Christmas Eve for dinner Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Reed, Mrs. L. W. Heyden and Mrs. N. A. Brown. The place-cards were painted holly berries and leaves, the handicraft of Mrs. Palmer. The centerpiece, a small Christmas tree, trimmed and lighted, was a pleasing sight.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Ostermann gave a dinner on Christmas Eve for Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh. Lieutenant Ward had Christmas dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, their daughter, Barbara, Mrs. N. A. Brown and Mrs. Charles Jones. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Welsh and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Ostermann attended the Masonic dance, at Nome, on Christmas night. Mrs. L. W. Heyden has been spending the holidays at the post with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Reed.

The field day Dec. 15 resulted in Company F winning the ski race, and Company E the individual snow shoe race. In the afternoon at the gymnasium Company F won the bayonet fencing, while Company E won the baseball game. In the evening Company F won the basketball game. A number of people from Nome, together with the officers and their families, witnessed the games. One of the most unique dances, and strictly an original idea, was the roof garden dance given Saturday night by "The Pioneers of Alaska," a club composed of men who had been in this country since 1900. Eagle Hall was a bower of flowers (tissue), arranged so artistically that one had the impression at first glance that they were natural flowers. The new hardwood floor was ideal and the music pronounced fine. To carry out the idea of a roof garden on a summer night, the ladies wore lawn dresses and leghorn hats, while the gentlemen wore light suits and straw hats. Although the thermometer registered 28 degrees below zero, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Meister, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer, Lieutenants Ward and Anderson came in from the post to mingle with the other dancers.

The last field day of the series resulted in Company E winning the bayonet fencing and basketball, and Company F the indoor baseball game.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., March 4, 1914.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Grierson arrived from Los Angeles Feb. 24, to rejoin the regiment after an absence of more than a year at Fort McDowell. Mrs. Grierson, Miss Grierson and Miss Joy Grierson, who have, with him, been spending the month in Los Angeles, are expected Saturday. Colonel Grierson has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gresham until today, when he is moving into his own quarters, just vacated by Major O'Connor.

On Feb. 18 Mrs. Boyd entertained Mrs. O'Donnell and Lieutenant O'Donnell at dinner. Mrs. Luhn gave a thimble party Feb. 19 in honor of Mrs. Nelson. Other guests were Mesdames Rutherford, Holcomb, Brant, Walton and Applington. Mr. Ralph came from Naco on Washington's Birthday, bringing with him Señor Monter, Mexican Consul. They spent the day with Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, and in the afternoon informally received the officers of the garrison. Lieutenant Abbey took a party to Tucson in his car on Feb. 22, returning Sunday evening. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott and Dr. Skelton.

Mrs. Fleming had dinner Feb. 20 in honor of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Grimes, and for Col. and Mrs. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Huston and Mrs. Boyd. Lieut. and Mrs. Brant had dinner last week (Tuesday) for Col. and Mrs. Huston, Col. and Mrs. Gresham and Capt. and Mrs. Huston. The Army Relief Society met at Mrs. Gresham's last Tuesday and elected new officers. Mrs. Gresham was chosen president, Mrs. Huston secretary and treasurer, to succeed Mrs. Boyd, who has been serving pro tem. since the departure of Mrs. Carson. Capt. and Mrs. Huston had dinner Feb. 17 for their guests, Col. and Mrs. Huston, and for Col. and Mrs. Gresham, Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Gresham and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Mrs. Boyd gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Barber and Dr. McDermid.

A dinner was given Feb. 26 by Col. and Mrs. Gresham for Col. and Mrs. Huston and Mrs. Huston, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Colonel Grierson, Mrs. Luhn and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Major and Mrs. O'Connor had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard, Capt. and Mrs. Walton and Capt. and Mrs. Huston. Mrs. Holcomb gave an auction party Feb. 26 in honor of the visiting mothers. The guests of honor, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Joseph Huston, each received a dainty handmade handkerchief. Other guests were Mesdames Gresham, Rutherford, McCormack, Huston, Cavanaugh, Greene, Brant, Blaine, Babcock and Applington. Prizes were won by Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Greene.

Mrs. Boyd and Lieutenant Adair were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Huston for dinner Feb. 23. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb were dinner hosts last Friday for Col. and Mrs. Huston, Col. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Luhn and Mrs. Applington. Mrs. Conrad, from Naco, as guest of Mrs. Holcomb, returns to camp this afternoon. Mrs. O'Donnell gave a dinner Feb. 28 for Col. and Mrs. Gresham, Colonel Grierson, Miss Gresham and Mrs. Cavanaugh; Capt. and Mrs. Walton for Col. and Mrs. Huston, Col. and Mrs. Nelson, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Applington, also departed Monday.

Several picnic parties made a trip to Garden Cañon Sunday, enjoying dinner there and returning late in the afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Lieutenant Abbott, Miss Dodge and Dr. Skelton took the long ride over the divide, while Mrs. Abbott, Miss Byram, Dr. McDermid, Miss Betty Fleming and Allen Cavanaugh met them in the cañon. Col. and Mrs. Huston left for El Paso on Monday, after a visit of a few weeks with their son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Huston. Col. and Mrs. Nelson, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Applington, also departed Monday. Mrs. Applington accompanying them as far as Yuma, where she will join her husband. Col. and Mrs. Nelson are taking the California trip.

Lieutenant Abbey left for Yuma Feb. 26, making the trip in his car in just two days. He relieves Captain O'Connor, who goes on a month's leave. Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Fleming went to Nogales Thursday to attend the dance given by officers of the 10th and to make a short visit. They returned Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb and Lieut. and Mrs. Greene went to Douglas last Saturday, when our ball team

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crossed bats with the 9th Cavalry team. The 9th Cavalry nine was victorious in both games, but as our representatives had gone as much for the social side of it as for their opponents' blood there were no tears shed.

A detail has been busy this past week setting out fruit and shade trees all along the line, under direction of Dr. McDermid. The shade trees will be particularly appreciated in front of the new sets of quarters, as there has been nothing there to afford any green or shade. Capt. and Mrs. Wagner are moving into the first of the new sets, which was opened last Saturday. Major and Mrs. O'Connor are taking the house just vacated by Captain Wagner. Miss Brett arrived yesterday, to be the guest for a fortnight of Mrs. O'Connor.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 7, 1914.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, Q.M.C., had a tea on Wednesday in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of her mother, Mrs. Vermeule, who makes her home with her daughter. The afternoon was pleasantly spent with music. Those present were Madame Reno, Mrs. William W. Reno, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Crum, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Schoenleber and Miss Edmunds. Capt. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder gave a dinner Feb. 26 for Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Crum, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Edmunds, Captain Carson, Dr. Baylis and Lieutenant Edmunds. On the following night Capt. and Mrs. Snyder had dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Penrose and Dr. and Mrs. Schoenleber.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson entertained at luncheon Feb. 27 for Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon. The tea-dance given by Major and Mrs. W. W. Reno on Feb. 27 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon was a delightful affair. Music was furnished by a Victrola. Refreshments were served in the dining room. Mrs. Lucien G. Berry and Mrs. Schoenleber pouring and Mrs. Crum serving ices. Miss Lucy Berry and Miss Edmunds assisted. Major and Mrs. Reno had dinner in the evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Reardon.

Letters from San Diego, where Capt. and Mrs. T. T. Frissell are spending six months' sick leave, indicate that Captain Frissell is recovering handsomely and that he expects to return to active duty before expiration of his leave. Persistent rumors continue to reach this post to the effect that the 11th Infantry, which is permanently stationed here and is now on duty at Texas City, is about to be ordered to duty in the Panama Canal Zone.

Second Lieut. Henry L. C. Jones, stationed here with the 12th Cavalry, left March 2 for San Francisco, to spend a month's leave prior to sailing for the Philippines, to which place he has been transferred. First Lieut. Les P. Quinn, 4th Field Art., arrived March 2, to pack the effects of his regiment, preparatory to transfer. While here he is a guest at the home of Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry. Mrs. M. L. McGrew, mother of Captain McGrew, 11th Inf., who has been making her home here, left March 4 for Texas City for a visit to her son.

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, here for two months with his family, left March 5 for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to join the 17th Infantry, to which regiment he has been recently transferred after returning from the Philippines. Mrs. Lawrence will remain here for the present, the illness of her father, Mr. Peckham, not permitting of his being removed at the present time. Major Eli A. Helmick, I.G.'s Dept., is expected for the annual inspection in a few days. The garrison school completed its work March 5, when the final examination was held in the new tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 7, 1914.

The first platoon of the student officers' class of the Mounted Service School held a horse show Saturday. Music was furnished by the 6th Field Artillery band, and the galleries were filled with relatives and friends. The course was as follows: (1) Brush hedge, 4 ft.; (2) triple bar, 3 ft. 9 ins.; (3) stone wall, 3 ft. 9 ins.; (4) double jump railway gates, 3 ft. 6 ins. 30 feet apart. The entries were Santa Claus, ridden by Lieutenant Tillson; Duke of Ashleigh, Captain Cornell; Warren, Lieutenant Hayden; Orgy, Lieutenant Crane; Buller, Lieutenant McChord; Billy Williams, Lieutenant Warden; Little John, Captain Munro; Bat Averill, Lieutenant Degen; Rose Bush, Lieutenant Elting; Vivian, Lieutenant Patton; Clumsy, Lieutenant Waring; Watchman, Lieutenant Haverkamp. The winners were Duke of Ashleigh, blue ribbon; Warren, red; Little John, yellow, and Watchman, white ribbon. At the close of the performance the platoon were hosts at the Officers' Club to the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Dr. and Mrs. McCulloch had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. Granger. Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Munro gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Elting, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane; Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden joining for auction bridge, when high score was made by Mrs. Haight. Mrs. T. R. Rivers on Sunday had tea for Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen. Mrs. S. O. Elting had an auction bridge party Monday for Mesdames Tillson, Ross, Smalley, Crane, Koch, Warden, Prunty, Barry, Hoyle, Hill, Feeter, Guilfoyle, Potter, Cornell, Granger and McClelland. First and second prizes were won by Mrs. Guilfoyle and Mrs. Cornell, and a consolation was given to Mrs. Koch.

Mrs. J. A. Crane entertained the Ladies' Five Hundred Club Tuesday. Playing: Mesdames Gasten, Cummins, Dickson, Guilfoyle, Elting, Tillson, Davis, Ryan, Mills, Collins, Cowan, Degen, Schwarzkopf, Doyle, Prunty, Barry, the Misses Garrard, Ryan, Corcoran and Davis. Prizes were won by Mesdames Cummins and Elting. Mrs. Tillson tendered her resignation as secretary and treasurer of the club. Lieut. and Mrs. L. P. Collins gave a novelty party Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Koch, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, the Misses Clay, Garrard, Welsh and Corcoran, Lieutenants Taulbee, Dock, Moore, Quekemeyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant. Miss Clay and Lieutenant Merchant were winners in a series of games, and a consolation prize was awarded to Mrs. Keller.

Mrs. R. H. Mills entertained Thursday afternoon, in com-

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pliment to Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis with bridge and five hundred. The players were Mesdames Aultman, Granger, Marley, Hill, Guilfoyle, Hoyle, Bradley, Potter, McClelland, Cowan, Davis, Collins, Crane, Smalley, Tilton, Ross, Cummins, Cornell, Ryan, Schwarzkopf, Welsh, the Misses Rising, Davis, Welsh, Garrard, Corcoran and Ryan. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Hill and Welsh, and the five hundred by Misses Ryan and Corcoran. At lunch the hostess was assisted by Mesdames Addison, Davis and McCulloch.

Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan. The roller skating rink was exceedingly popular Thursday, several informal supper parties following. Mrs. D. E. Aultman entertained Saturday afternoon in compliment to her house guests, Mrs. Hickok and Mrs. McNair, and for Mesdames Guilfoyle, Hoyle, Crane, Mills, Smalley, Doyle, Granger, Rivers, Potter, Ducat, Richmond, Ryan and Dickson. Mrs. Guilfoyle assisted the hostess at the tea table.

Mrs. E. E. Hickok, of St. Louis, who has been spending the winter in California, is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. E. Aultman. Mr. and Mrs. Grayson McNair are spending the week-end with Major and Mrs. Aultman. Miss Kneeder has returned from a visit to Fort Leavenworth.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 20, 1914.

The Cavalry-Artillery Auction Bridge Club closed another tournament on Tuesday with Mrs. Renziehausen and Miss Mason the prize-winners. Dr. and Mrs. Derrmer were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Siner for the week-end. Major and Mrs. Cruikshank gave a dinner on Saturday, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, of Haleiwa, and Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor. Mrs. Glassford will be a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins, of Fort Shafter, for the latter part of carnival week.

Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Hardaman entertained at auction bridge on Wednesday at the Cavalry Club. A silver sugar basket was won by Mrs. Kieffer, a silver tea pot tile by Mrs. Donaldson, and a silver smelling salts bottle by Mrs. Sherwood. Mrs. Robert M. Cheney gave a luncheon on Thursday for Mesdames Beard, Gance and Nalle. Mrs. Bailey gave an auction party last Saturday at Castner, entertaining about forty ladies. Mrs. Popham won first prize, a carved ivory fan; Mrs. Kennon second prize, a pair of shoe buckles; Mrs. Roe, third prize, a five-pound box of candy. The families of Major Harrison, Captain Scherer and Captain Holbrook are spending the week camping out, near the Cavalry encampment in Honolulu. On Thursday a son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Lamb, of the 25th Infantry.

Last night the amusement hall of Troop E, 4th Cavalry, burned to the ground, destroying the pool tables, library and furniture. The loss is not a government loss but a loss to the men of Troop E, estimated at \$1,000. The fire started about 11 p.m. from an unknown source. The building was very close to Troop E's barracks and several times the barracks was set on fire, and was only saved by the valiant efforts of the small garrison left at Schofield.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., March 8, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock have returned from a visit at West Point, where they were guests of Col. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley. The Portland Yacht Club had an entertainment on the evening of Feb. 21 in honor of Washington's Birthday. Attending from Fort Williams were Colonel Blake, Captains Wilbur, Zollars, Lieutenants Frazer, Kennedy and Armstrong; from Fort McKinley were Colonel Todd, Captains Ross, Ruggles, Bennett and Lieutenants Blood, Rose, Pendleton, Strong and Armstrong.

Col. and Mrs. Blake entertained informally Sunday afternoon in honor of Washington. Present: Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Shurtle, Capt. and Mrs. Cravens, Captain Zollars, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieutenants Frazer, Pendleton and Strong.

Capt. R. H. McMaster, F.A., and Mrs. McMaster, of Fort Sill, Okla., were guests last week of Mrs. McMaster's brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. Church. The Sewing Club met Monday with Mrs. Armstrong. Present: Mesdames Shurtle, Campbell, Frazer, Hawkins and the Misses Blake. On Tuesday Mrs. Armstrong had tea for Mesdames McMaster, Church, Blake, Wilbur and the Misses Blake. Mrs. Blake entertained informally that evening for Capt. and Mrs. McMaster and Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Church gave an auction bridge party Thursday for her sister, Mrs. McMaster, inviting from the post Mesdames Blake, Wilbur, Cravens, Armstrong, Campbell and the Misses Blake; guests from Portland were Mesdames Mason, Baker, Small, Camp, Ridgely, Gignoux, Cobb, Purie, Bodge, Ingraham, Misses Ferris, Winslow, Cobb, Pierce and Mrs. Merriam, wife of Captain Merriam, C.A.C. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cravens and Miss Pierce.

Feb. 28 Lieutenants Rose and Pendleton had dinner in Portland for Lieut. and Mrs. Blood and Miss Blake. The Misses Blake were entertained at auction in Portland March 2 by Miss Elizabeth Weyer, whose engagement to Lieut. Avery J. French, C.A.C., of Fort McKinley, has recently been announced. The wedding will take place in June. Mrs. Widdifield arrived Monday to stay with her daughter, Mrs. Wilbur. The Sewing Club was entertained on Thursday by Mrs. Frazer. Present: Mesdames Shurtle, Armstrong, Hawkins, the Misses Blake and Miss Holland. Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Farley, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieutenants Kennedy and Taylor.

The officers' mess at Fort McKinley gave a dinner on Thursday. The hosts were Captain Cramer, M.C., and Lieutenants Seybt, French, Pendleton, Strong and Armstrong, and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell chaperoned the Misses Blake from Fort Williams, and Miss Elizabeth Weyer and Miss Robinson,

of Portland. Capt. and Mrs. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot are at last out of quarantine, having been shut up for nine weeks with whooping cough in the families. The post regrets that Captain Fuller has been ordered to Washington for duty.

The cable boat Joseph Henry with Lieut. J. G. Taylor, S.C., commanding is in the harbor doing repairs and testing cables. Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur at dinner Friday.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 7, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle have dinner this evening, complimentary to the members of the Admiral's personal staff, with their wives, namely, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Pegram, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn and Lieut. A. A. Garcelon. Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, Major Hugh Matthews and Capt. C. H. Lyman, at the yard several weeks on court-martial duty, have returned to their duties at San Francisco and Mare Island, Mrs. Lyman accompanying the Captain. Mrs. Howson W. Cole with her little daughter Lavette, arrived Monday for an extended visit at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton. In honor of Mrs. Cole, Capt. De Witt Blamer and mother entertained twenty-five intimate friends at an informal dance party.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates have supper for twelve friends this evening. Mesdames Soule and Morsell entertained at cards at the Kitsap Inn Tuesday, for the wives whose husbands were attending the smoker in Bremerton. The guests included Mesdames Arnold, Shearer, Almy and Yates and Mrs. Almy's brother, Mr. Brooks, of San Diego. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold had dinner, Tuesday, for Mrs. T. P. Magruder, Miss Magruder, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McGill, Capt. De Witt Blamer and Naval Constr. Stuart F. Smith. Mr. Frank H. Kelly, of Tacoma, was a guest for the week-end of the home of Ensign R. B. Kelley, Jr. Mrs. Forbes was hostess to the Scrap Heap Club Monday.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Dr. Harry D. Johnson, entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Robert M. Doyle, P. C. Cook, E. H. Tricot, E. D. Almy, T. P. Magruder, Lillian Wright, Hirschinger, F. D. Perkins, J. H. Pendleton, J. R. Brady, James Reed, Jr., Thomas Williamson, E. D. Stanley, Emile P. Svarz, C. C. Thomas and Miss Magruder. Assisting were Mrs. J. F. McGill and Mrs. Whitmore. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Cook, Wright, Reed and Stanley. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Jensen had dinner Wednesday, complimentary to Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates. Mrs. Harriet Brown gave a clam chowder supper Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. McGill, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins and Paym. R. B. Lupton. Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lyman and Capt. and Mrs. Waldo Evans. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady went to Seattle Thursday night to hear Fritz Kreisler in concert. Mrs. F. A. Traut entertained at bridge on board the receiving ship Charleston Saturday afternoon. Four tables were in play, followed with tea. Mrs. Crittenden and Mrs. Jensen assisted in serving.

April 1 has been set for completion of the repair work on both the Colorado and West Virginia, immediately after which, one, probably the Colorado, will be ordered South to relieve the Pittsburgh, which will then come to the yard for repair, including new boilers and a new battery.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 870.)

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip An-

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William W. Gilmer. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Sausalito, Cal.

F-1 (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2. Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2. Ensign Howard H. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3. Lieut. William R. Munroe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Chattanooga has been ordered placed in full commission, Comdr. Thomas J. Senn ordered to command.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I.



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CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. John V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Canton, China.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Provost Babin. At Canton, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign Webb Trammell. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat. Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelddaffer. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.

B-8 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Chingwangtao, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

RAINBOW, transport. Lieut. Gordon W. Haines. 14 secondary battery guns. At Manila, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btan. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address care of P.O. Box 100, San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btan. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed March 6 from Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island. The Cleveland has been ordered placed in full commission, with Comdr. George W. Williams in command.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Carl T.

Vogelgesang. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle arrived March 7 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Hannibal arrived March 8 at Colon.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns (trophy ship, gunnery, 1913). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. Sailed March 7 from Guaymas, Mexico, for Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. The Marblehead arrived Feb. 28 at the Mare Island Yard for repairs. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is at the Brooklyn Yard under repair.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1913.) At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Musin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 2 secondary battery guns. Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14 guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (tender). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

RALEIGH, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. Sailed March 8 from Santa Rosalia, Mexico, for Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEYDLITZ, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss ordered to command.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.

Torpedobats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Worden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division. The Bailey is repairing at the Norfolk Yard.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Ensign George B. Keester, Commander.

Torpedobats—Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey and the submarine B-1.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Torpedobats—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedobats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedobats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

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TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bts. Thomas Macklin. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. Sailed March 7 from Guam for Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 30 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

FISH HAWK. Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, San Diego, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.

Castine, Boston.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

General Alava, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Leontidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Potomac, abandoned off coast of Newfoundland.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

Somers, Norfolk.

Stirling, Norfolk.

Terror, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Foots, Newbern, N.C.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

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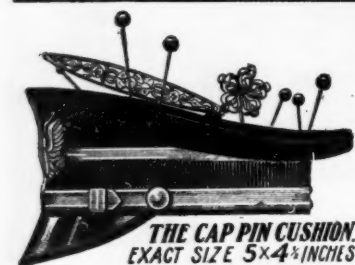
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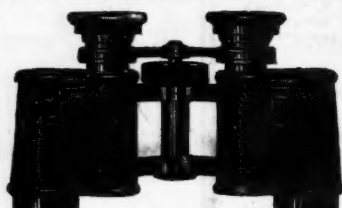
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